INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1914. REGD. NO. B 1045.

VOL. XVII NO. 150---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 26 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MEERUT ACCUSED CABLE TO PREMIER

"Viceroy's Speech is Prejudicial to Our Case"

MR. JAMES CONCLUDES ADDRESS

Case Adjourned To July 9 To Allow Transfer Application To Be Argued

MEERUT, June 25.

After the accused has stepped into the dock having shouted their usual slogans outside the Court room, Dewan Chamanlal, counsel for Jhabwala, accused, filed an application objecting to Mr. James proceeding with his address as there was no provision made in the criminal procedure code for such an address. He said that section 251 Criminal Procedure Code laid down tha Magistrate must follow the strict procedure provided in the code and should not deviate from it either on account of usage or for the sake of convenience. "I therefore submit that further facilities should not be given to the Public Prosecutor to proceed with his address which I must say, is in the nature of propaganda. I will admit that it is a very able address but it is going to form no part of the proceedings of the Court. Then I don't see what "locus standi" my learned friend has to go on with it. His learned dessertation as regards the genesis of Communism and the connection which the accused might or might not have with this movement might as well have been given over a luncheon party or dinner party just as Indian Brahmins deliver katha about Ramayan in villages. So I say Brahmin James is here delivering katha regarding Communism. The mischief has already been done and more will be done if he is allowed to proceed with this address.

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 206.

Mr. James replying said:—It would be, in my opinion, deplorable if the law stood in the position as my learned friend would have us believe it stood. But I submit it is not so. Section 206 clearly lays down that when an accused are placed before a Magistrate he shall proceed near the complaint, and that is exactly what I am doing. It is difficult to understand our learned friend because one day they get up and say that the complaint is too meagre to give them any idea about what exactly the charge against the accused is, and another day when I proceed to explain what is now explained in the complaint they object to my doing so. If my learned friend's contention is correct let him produce a ruling on the subject and even if he did succeed in finding such a ruling I would submit that that ruling was wrong. I insist upon my right to address the Court, to state the complaint against the accused and to explain by what evidence it is sought to prove it.

MR. JAMES IS NOT THE COMPLAINANT.

Dewan Chamanlal replying said:—The procedure laid in the law is that the Court shall proceed to hear the complainant by putting him into the witness-box, and I submit Mr. James is not the complainant in this case unless he can be called one by proxy. The defence feel that we have had enough of commentary, that Mr. James has had his innings and it is about time that he ceased to address the Court in a manner which is not in accordance with law and proceed to lead evidence so that we may get on with the case.

MR. SINHA'S OBJECTION.

Mr. D. P. Sinha raised an objection regarding Mr. Hutchinson's inclusion among the accused after the enquiry had proceeded for two days. He added that the whole scheme of the criminal procedure code contemplated the presence of accused when anything was said against him. Mr. Hutchinson, had therefore, been considerably prejudiced. He quoted the authority to prove that the case against Mr. Hutchinson could not be proceeded with. Mr. Sinha further said that the defence proposed to move the High Court for a transfer of the enquiry to Allahabad.

Mr. Langford James replying said that he was astonished to hear contradictory statements from the defence counsel that Mr. Hutchinson was prejudiced by not hearing his address, while the defence contended that the other accused were prejudiced by hearing it. (Laughter). Nobody could be known to be accused until there was a complaint against him.

The court reserved orders on these objections until the conclusion of today's proceedings.

Mr. Langford James continuing his opening address said that the activities of the accused in India consisted in faithfully carrying out the Communist programme contained in Communist literature and books. Spratt had assisted in the formation of the Workers and Peasants' Party in Bombay and thereafter the activities extended to other provinces. A Workers and Peasants' Party was formed in Meerut last year. "Father Ambrose" (Spratt) played a prominent part in Calcutta when the Party's programme was accepted *in toto*. Mr. James added that he possessed a mass of evidence to prove that strikes in Bombay and Calcutta were instigated, carried on and prolonged by the accused and they were proud of it. They made vigorous efforts to capture the Trade Union Congress in 1927 and last year they persistently adhered to the Moscow clique. They had newspapers everlastingly preaching the gospel of Communism and their activities consisted in poisoning the minds of youths in the country by the formation of Youth Leagues. Moscow had insisted upon it. It had said: "You should get hold of every child from his cradle and teach him class war."

ANNIVERSARIES OF LENIN, SACCO AND VANZETTI.

Mr. James continuing said that the accused had engineered, taken part in and spoken at various kinds of demonstrations which were intended by the accused to educate the proletariat in order to initiate them into the mysteries of class war and dictatorship of proletariat. The accused had organised demonstrations on the death anniversary of Lenin who stood before the whole world as the exponent of this creed of class war and dictatorship of the proletariat. If the accused celebrated the anniversary of Russian revolution you could not be surprised if any sane man said that it was done because the accused wanted to see this revolution repeated in India. Then they organised demonstrations to celebrate the execution anniversary of Sacco and Vanzetti who were executed in America because, if the pamphlet which was found on many of the accused was to be believed, they fell martyrs to the cause of Marxism and Leninism.

MR. JAMES LOOKS BACK TO HIS YOUTH.

The Public Prosecutor further stated that another demonstration organised by the accused was the May Day celebration which in Mr James' time in England was a day of rejoicing but in these go-ahead days was regarded as the awakening day of labourers. At all these demonstrations, Mr. James declared, the accused had made speeches wherein they lauded Lenin, that great martyr to this cause. At one of these meetings a resolution was passed praying for peace of Lenin's soul and Mr James felt that this resolution was rather like hitting that great martyr below the belt as he would not have appreciated these prayers for his soul at least not during his lifetime. He tread from various letters which, he said, had passed between the various accused and from reports recorded in minutes book of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay to establish his contention.

EDUCATING THE PROLETARIAT.

Mr. James continued: These gentlemen also joined in the demonstrations against the Simon Commission with placards bearing inscriptions: "Workers of the World Unite" and they also took the opportunity for burning the effigies of Messrs. Baldwin and MacDonald. Writing on the question of demonstration against the Commission Dange said: "The question is whether we should bring out workers on a non-revolutionary political issue" but Joglekar scented an opportunity for making a little capital out of it. He thought that a general strike of some little importance would go a long way towards educating the proletariat.

There was great laughter when Mr. James read out extracts from a letter written by Muzzafar Ahmed to one of the accused in Bombay criticising Usmani's speech on the Lenin Day describing the scenes of frenzy in Russia on the death of Lenin stating tha Usmani's position was awkward as he could not have been an eye-witness to the scenes which he had described in his speech because on that date he was confined to Peshawar jail.

STRIKE ACTIVITIES.

Referring to the strike activities of the accused Mr. James said that their minutes book showed that they boasted of having captured and controlled most of the big trade unions. The Public Prosecutor wanted the Court to concentrate not on the number of strikes engineered by the accused but on the object behind these strikes. The object of these conspirators, he said, was to get hold of in Bombay all important—what I should call strategic—point. They wanted to collar railways, dockyards, tramways, commerce and textile industry and so on and they very largely succeeded in doing so. They proceeded on exactly the same lines at Calcutta and other centres. They captured all public utility and transport companies. They even boasted of having captured the munition factory at Itchaky and Arsenal at

Continued on page 8.

Viceroy's Speech and Meerut Case

ACCUSED CABLE TO PREMIER

MEERUT, June 25

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy:—

"Accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case strongly protest against your Excellency's reference to matters in issue at this trial in your Chelmsford Club speech which makes fair trial impossible."

CABLE TO PREMIER.

The following message has been cabled to the Prime Minister:

"Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner discussing facts in issue in the Meerut Conspiracy case makes fair trial impossible. Please direct transfer of the case to Calcutta or Bombay."—A. P.

PARLIAMENT OPENS

Formal Business

LONDON, June 25.

The new Parliament opened today unceremoniously the proceedings being merely preliminary to the formal opening on July 2.

To-day's business consists of the re-election of Speaker Fitzory. The Liberals were keenest to state claims for seats, number of them arriving last evening and the bulk of the Party before six in the morning. The doors were opened at eight.

CAPT. FITZROY ELECTED SPEAKER

The House of Commons unanimously re-elected Captain Fitzroy as Speaker and then adjourned till to-morrow, when swearing-in of members will begin.

Mr. Gillett (Labourite) moving re-election of Capt. Fitzroy, to Speakership, said that Capt. Fitzroy possessed qualities of impartiality, firmness and honour which had contributed to success of the Speakership in past and he would wisely guide deliberations of Parliament which was unique because it had been elected on universal franchise and because its largest section was the new Party throbbing with life and energy.

Lord Hugh Cecill seconded the motion.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

After Capt. Fitzroy's speech of thanks, Premier MacDonald offered Fitzroy homage of the House, heartily commending him to new members, as blind to party and blind to personal choice.

Mr. Baldwin welcomed Speaker Fitzroy with confidence, because democratic government was on its trial in Europe and the world and more, than ever the responsibility for its success rested on the British House of Commons and its Chair.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on behalf of the smallest party which especially needed protection, of the Chair, heartily rejoiced at Speaker Fitzroy's election.—Reuter.

KING'S SPEECH

LORD CHANCELLOR TO DELIVER KING'S SPEECH

Parliament will be opened by the Lords Commissioners acting on behalf of the King, since although His Majesty will then have returned to London, it is considered advisable that he should forego the strain which would be involved were he to attend the ceremony in person. The last time the Speech from the Throne was communicated to Parliament through the medium of the Lords Commissioners was in 1900. It was one of the shortest in the history of Parliament. The document for which the Labour Cabinet will be responsible is expected to be exceptionally long. The Cabinet will finally decide upon its terms this week, and the document will then be presented to the King for his signature which according to custom is fixed by him at a special meeting of the Privy Council.

IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

The terms of the King's Speech which will be delivered in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor when the official opening of the Parliament takes place on Tuesday week, will be awaited with much interest, and already newspapers are discussing its probable contents. It is generally assumed that its review of international affairs will be the important feature of the Speech which will be the first drafted by the Labour Government. Newspapers in their forecasts anticipate that it will express satisfaction at the conversations between the Prime Minister and the United States Ambassador, General Dawes, on Naval Disarmament, and at the opening of negotiations on the subject in the speech recently delivered by Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes. A reference, it is believed, will be made to the next steps to be taken regarding action on the Report of Reparations Experts and to the favourable effect that will be produced by a final settlement of the problem.

Early withdrawal of British troops from the Rhineland, will, it is expected, be mentioned as also the question of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet, the ways and means of securing which, it is stated, are under consideration.

8-HOURS' CONVENTION.

Newspapers anticipate that the speech will also adumbrate the legislation necessary for proceeding with the ratification of the Washington Eight-Hours' Convention.

As the Speech from the Throne will cover the period of the whole session until July of the next year, it will be necessarily long, and the press attaches much importance to the contents of the section of the Speech which will be devoted to domestic affairs. This probably will outline the Government's proposals for Unemployment Relief. Factory legislation and other Social measures.

ADDITIONAL GOVT. APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional Government appointments have been approved by the King:—Earl of Cromer—Lord Chamberlain, Earl Shaftesbury—Lord Steward, Earl Granard—Master of the Horse, Mr. Ben Smith—Treasurer of the Household, Mr. Tomas Henderson—Controller of the Household, Mr. John Hayes—Vice-Chamberlain Earl Cavan—Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, and Major-General Lord Loch—Capton Yeomen of the Guard.

Mr. Ben Smith who has been a member of Parliament for Rotherhite since 1923 is the organiser of Transport and General Workers' Union. He had been Labour Party whip for three years.

Mr. Thomas Henderson who is 61 years old has been a Labour member of Parliament for Tradeston Division of Glasgow since 1922. He was Scottish Labour Party whip. He was prominent in the co-operative movement.

Mr. John Henry Hayes is an ex-policeman and the son of a Police Inspector. He had been Labour member of Parliament for Edgehill, Liverpool, for six years. Shortly after joining the Metropolitan Police Force in 1909 he was appointed to administrative staff and became a sergeant. He resigned ten years ago to become General Secretary of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers. He was a member of the Executive of the National Labour Party.—B. O. W.

THE LAHORE CASES

Hearing to Commence to-day

LAHORE, June 25.

The Magisterial trial in the Lahore "Bomb Factory" case, Saunders mirder case and "conspiracy" to murder officials case commences tomorrow in the District Court. Pandit Sri Krishen, Special Magistrate from Montgomery will hear the cases. Tomorrow the prosecution will present chalan and ask for an adjournment till 1st July.—A. P.

ONE OF CAWNPORE ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER

LAHORE, June 24.

One of the arrested at Cawnpore in the conspiracy case, is reported to have turned approver.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

Diplomatic Relations To Be Immediately Opened

CABLE TO DOMINION GOVTS.

LONDON, June 25.

The "Daily Herald" announces that as a first step towards resumption of the Anglo-Russian relations "Communication has been cabled informing all Dominions' Governments that British Government proposes to resume diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia."—Reuter

"RED" ATTACK ON POLICE IN SANGAMNER!

"Gulal" & Sugar Cakes Used as "Missiles" in Street Fight

WOMEN DEFY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

Satyagrahis Win in High Court Appeal

A sensational case of Satyagraha carried on by the women of Sangamner in Ahmednagar District in defiance of the prohibition order issued by the Magistrate was disclosed in an appeal filed by several leaders of the town which came up before the Bombay High Court.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jayant G. Rele, Pleader appeared for the applicants, while the Government Pleader Mr. Shingne appeared for the Crown.

The annual Hanuman Jayanti at Sangamner came off on 23rd April last, and the celebration included a procession with the idol of the God Hanuman carried in a chariot. But on the representation of some Mahomedan inhabitants of the town, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate issued an order, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting any procession or meeting in connection with the Hanuman Jayanti for a perod of two months.

WOMEN TAKE THE LEAD.

The promulgation of this order raised public excitement to the highest pitch, and about 100 armed police were imported by the authorities to cope with an emergency. On the Jayanti day, the Maruti (Hanuman) temple was surrounded by a police party to prevent the idol from being taken out to be put on the chariot which was to be carried in procession. The men gathered in crowds, not daring to defy the prohibition order, though the procession was due to start at sunrise. At about 10 a.m. about 200 women appeared on the scene and wanted to place the idol in the chariot. But they were obstructed by the authorities and threatened with criminal prosecution. The tense situation drew more women to the scene, and their number soon swelled to more than a thousand.

POLICE THWARTED.

In the meanwhile the pushing crowds broke the police cordon around the chariot. One lady put a picture of the God Hanuman in the chariot, in the absence of the idol which was taken possession of by the police. The women then pushed the chariot along, and the procession started merrily along.

Thus thwarted, the authorities adopted another ruse. They put a cart across the route at the market-square further on. Behind this barricade, the police stood in strong formation. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and other officers also proceeded to the spot in their motor cars, and took shelter behind the police lines.

HAND-TO-HAND SCUFFLE.

But the women were resourceful enough to deal with this situation. They displaced the cart with their chariot which they dragged along at full speed. Then followed a hand-to-hand scuffle with the police who had almost taken possession of the chariot. But the women were not dismayed. They threw at their opponents huge quantities of 'gulal' (red powder) and 'batasas' (cakes of sugar) which they carried with them for worshipping ceremonies. The police were almost blinded by the clouds of red powder and retired from the fight. The women-folk then used their chariot as a battering ram against the officers' motor cars which were thereby considerably damaged. The procession then proceeded further without obstruction from the authorities, and passed the mosque. The procession was greeted with enthusiastic reception from all sections and classes on the way, and triumphantly returned to the Maruti temple where they were congratulated at a huge gathering.

Thus the Magistrate's order was defied and the Jayanti celebration passed off successfully.

But the leaders of Sangamner challenged the legality of the prohibition order, and took the matter to the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering the judgment, their Lordships observed that under clause (3) of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, such an order, when addressed to the public generally must be confined to "a particular place". In the present case, however, the Sangamner Magistrate's order applied to a wide area covering a radius of three miles from the town. It did not, therefore, conform to the condition laid down in Section 144 clause (3).

Their Lordships, therefore, held that the Magistrate's order was illegal and without jurisdiction.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, June 25.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

In first round of women's singles in Wimbledon Lawntennis Championships, Miss Barbier beat Miss Jenny Sandison, 6|2, 6|3.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25

BARONETCY FOR MR. SIDNEY WEBB.

The Gazette announces that the King has conferred a Baronetcy on Mr. Sidney Webb who will take the title of Baron Passefield.—Reuter.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, June 25.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin, accompanied by their personal staff, left Simla to-day for Poona, *en route* to Bombay, before proceeding to England.

A salute of thirty-one guns was fired at the time of departure, which was private.

The Governor of Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Executive Council and other high officials went up to Viceregal Lodge and bade goodbye to Their Excellencies.—A.P.

NEW YORK

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 18.07 (11-55 a.m.), lowest 17.90 (at opening).

N. Y. October Highest 18.49 plus .11, lowest 18.39 plus .01 Range 10 Points.

Straddle differences:—

New York-Liverpool:—July 160 Oct. 117.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Weather less favourable. Trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. Tone of market steady.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Memphis Commercial Appeal save weevil widely scattered."

Reuter:—

"Market was steady on favourable crop condition being offset by less favourable weather and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head office:—

"New York expects better market now as July liquidation nearly over."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	17.94	—
October	18.48	plus .04
December	18.67	plus .09
January	18.70	plus .09
March	18.84	plus .09
Middling Spot.	18.30	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	18.25	—.01
October	18.37	plus .06
Middling Spot.	18.52	—

NEW YORK.

New York, June 24.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverool at closing time):—

July	18.02
October	18.45
January	18.72

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	18.01
October	18.44
January	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. P. Port	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York June 24.

Demand Bills	484.25

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York June 24.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot	16-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 24.

Chartered Bank of India A & C	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	£132 1/2
National Bank	£50-1/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£79-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£51
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£56-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£66
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£92

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—

Shipment Sellers June 39|9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes: Shipment Sellers June-July 39|4.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Shipment Paid Further Buyers June 48|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Pacels:—

Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|4-1|2.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt. 11|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|5-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., per cwt., 11|6-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Buyers 10-1|2d.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 24.

Copper, Braziers. £95.

Yellow Metal, £74.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £13-1|2.

Tin, English Ingots, £202-1|2.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Mellor and Fenton Liverpool dated 24th June 1929.

"Crop prospect very favourable, only bulls feature threat weevil."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Opening.	Closing.	
June		9.81	—.04
July	9.79	9.81	—.04
August		9.82	—.04
September		9.82	—.03
October	9.77	9.81	—.01
November		9.79	—.02
December		9.81	—.01
January	9.77	9.82	—.01
February		9.82	—.01
March	9.82	9.87	—.01
April		9.88	—.01
May	9.84	9.89	—
June		9.88	—
Middling Spot.		10.16	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton.	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.15	—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.40	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.65	—.05
Bengal, Good	5.90	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.15	—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.40	—.05
Oomra, Good	6.95	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.25	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.55	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.25	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.50	—.05
Broach Superfine	8.75	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

July	15.36	plus .19
October	15.68	plus .22
November	15.70	plus .19
January	16.01	plus .20
March	16.12	plus .18
May	16.24	plus .20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	15.90	plus .15

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool June 24.

July close at 8s. 3d. up 3-5/8d.

Oct. close at 8/7s. 1/4d. up 3-3/8d.

Dec. close at 8/10s. 1/4d. up 3-1/2d.

LONDON SILVER.

London June 24.

Silver Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	5-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 24.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—

Paid and Further Buyers July/Aug delivery 23|3

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—

Delivery Paid Sept/Dec 23/4-1/2

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Trading	Prices. Co.,
Millar's Timber and Ord.	0 14	3
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 7	6
Nundydroog Gold Co., Ordinary	0 15	6
Associated Electrical Industries Ordinary	2 5	9
Attock Oil	2 19	4 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 10	6
Underground Electric Railways	1 3	3
Electric Supply Corporation	2 15	3
Snia Viscosa	0 17	9
Beira Railways	1 5	0
Calico Printers	1 5	0
Marconi International Marine	3 3	1 1/2
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn	5 16	3
James Finlay Ordy.	5 5	0
General Electric ordy	2 11	6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 2	6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7	1 3/2
International Rys. of C america Ordy.	doll 47.	
Malayalam Plantations	1 15	3
British Burma Petroleum	0 7	0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 3	9
Margarine Union	4 16	0
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 10	3
African Asbestos Trust	0 16	3
Stock of rubber in London	31 117	Tons.
Market quiet and unsettled.		
Decrease on week	25	Tons.

BOMBAY.

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON PRICES

FIRM ON BULLISH CABLES

Bombay, June 25.

Despite quite New York advices the local market opened firm at Rs. 329 for Broach J/A. delivery influenced by reports of cold rains over American cotton belt. There was good demand and prices improved to Rs. 330/12. There was absence of sellers and the market displayed good strength. Local jobbers also bought on reaction theory. Liverpool opening prices were firm but there was some profit taking and rates declined to Rs. 329/8. The declaration day for option is drawing near and it appears that some operators are trying to keep up the prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 330/8

Broach A./M. 339/4

Oomra July 282

Oomra D./J. 299

Bengal July 220

Bengal D./J. 249

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

SQUEEZE IN JUNE POSITION.

Bombay, June 25.

June	275.00+20.00
September	234.30+1.80
December	235.40+1.50

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay June 25.

Bengal 249 D/J.

Bengal 222 July.

Broach 339 A/M.

Broach 329 J/A.

Oomra 299 D/J.

Oomra 281 July.

SPOT RATES.

Southern Western Good Staple Rs. 318|

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay June 25.

200 Japan T. & Co. Limbdi 327

100 Do. Nimbahera 258

100 Do. Wun 295

300 Do. Salu 265

100 Do. Amraoti 266

100 Aboobakar & Co. Malkapur 262 1/2

200 Do. Khamgaon 268

100 Birla Bros. Manavadar 317

100 L. K. Vasanji & Co. Arandol 269

100 Jamshed Mill Ujjain 280

200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Jaora 263

200 Do. Sadli 330

100 Do. Botad 310

100 Do. Khamgaon 210

100 Do. Pulgaon 312 1/4

200 Toyomankwa Porbandar 312

100 Do. Arvi 276

300 Do. Darwaha 271/274

100 Volkar Bros. Amreli 195

100 Do. Chandur Old 260

100 Volkart Bros. Arvi 260

200 Do. Amraoti 252

200 Do. Dhamangaon 249

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	240	....
Bengal Fine	230	....
Bengal F.G.	220|25	210
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	220|25	210
Wardha-Hingt Fine	298|300	270|75
Nagpur Savner Fine	298|300	275
Yeotmal Fine	288|90	265
Arvi Fine	288|90	265
Amraoti Fine	283|85	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	250|55
Mulkapur Fine	270	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	230	215|20
Muthia F.G.	220	200
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	290	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	260
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	280	260
Indore|Ujjain Fine	280	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	260
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....
Cambodia	405	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Compta Good	....	....
Jinja	465	....
Busoga	470	....

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel doll. 1.14-7/8 up 1-1/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.19-3/4 up 1.

Dec. per bushel doll. 1.24-7/8 up 1.

CABLE ADVICES.

America cables likely strong, dearer market unless rains North-west and Canada."

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:— Shipment Sellers Jun/July	£8:5:0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:— Shipment Paid Jun/July	£16:15:0
Rapeseed, Coco, ton:— Shipment Buyers Jun/July	£18:5:0

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

B. C. RATE.—

T T 1/5 13/16

D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready

Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Ready

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 June

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 June

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mar

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 July

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Mid-July

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278 1/4

Banks Selling T T 278

Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 922

Banks Buying D D 934

Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 122.

Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134

SHANGHAI.—

Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 13/16 24th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/4 1/2 25th inst.

Japan/London 1/9 23/32 24th inst.

London/Paris 123.95 24th inst.

London/Belgium 34.910 24th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.18 1/2 24th inst

London/Italy 92.65 24th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 22nd inst. £4/4/11-1/2 24th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 22nd inst. 24 1/4 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 5/16 22nd inst. 24 5/16 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 1/2 22nd inst. 52 1/2 24th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c. 22nd inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 24th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 22nd inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 24th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2-1/2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/15

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/8

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 82.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 93

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 97/2

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 109/12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet more sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 25.

3 Months 5 11/32 per cent.

6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 2-1/2 per cent.

One month 2 3/4 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 3 1/2 per cent.

Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 24.

T T Berlin on London	20.31-5/8
T T Asterdam on London	12.07-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	123.95
T T London on Prague	168.62

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES UNCHANGED

—:o:—

STEADY ON SHORT COVERING

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market advanced 13 points on short covering. At the advance there was some liquidation and prices closed unchanged for July while distant deliveries advanced 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.30.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 18.52.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady on less favourable weather reports, trade fixing call sales and straddle buying. Prices opened at a decline of 7 points and closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 1 point for January 1931. Spot sales amounted to 6,000 Bales and Middling American prices closed 4 points lower at 10.16d. per lb.

There is no new future. The strength of the old crop situation is ignored on promising outlook of the crop. The weather seems to have taken a change and scattered rains are reported over the East Belt Arkansas and Oklahoma. These showers are likely to promote the growth of boll weevil and the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" says boll-weevils are widely scattered. At present the market is overawed by flattering news about the crop and ideas of increased crop estimates are discouraging purchases.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 25.

	1928/29
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 24/6/29	9177000
,, Yesterday do.	4000
Exports to date do.	7820000
Stock at Ports 21/6/29	877000
,, Interior Towns do.	325000
,, Liverpool 21/6/29	951000
Visible Supply 21/6/29	2466000
Quantity in Sight do.	15386000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2 days	This year.
Khandesh	29	361,934
Central India	330	375,391
Barsi and Nagar	327	253,950
Hyderabad-Gaorani	113	81,586
Berar	1,089	781,508
Central Provinces	371	388,167
Total Oomras	2,208	2,245,146
Dholera	1,129	197,182
N.-W. Provinces		61,520
Rajputana	60	46,791
Sind-Punjab	152	128,779
Broach		191,420
Coompta & Dharwar	1,750	99,307
Westerns-Northerns	873	42,885
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,993	34,117
Persian		1,649
American		9,361
Egyptian and African		82,331
Commilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	8,166	3,140,606

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.

1st September to 20th June In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	931	801,695
Japan and China	2,487	1,515,804
Coast Ports		18,191
Up-country by Rail		117,420
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		25,518
Total	3,418	2,475,528

AMERICAN WHEAT AND SUGAR

Liverpool June 24.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.81 Cents.

Sugar December 1.91 cents.

Wheat July 1.15 1/2 Dollars.

Wheat September 1.19 7/8 Doll.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 25.

Our Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java sugar Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 7/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 7/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

B R B Beet Sugar:

Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.

LINSEED

London, June 24.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—

Shipment Sellers Jun/July £17:12:6

Shipment Sellers July/Aug £17:12:6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—

Shipment Buyers Jun/July £15:13:9

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Shipment Sellers Jun/July £18:12:6

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4 4 11-1/2

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents:—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents:—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, June 25.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	P's.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	13	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91 1|2 92 1|2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pehlad	0	15	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0	15	6
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	0	15	3
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	3
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14	9
Rachael	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	6
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	15	0
LEPAD. Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Cenetury	0	15	3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring Balance	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	3
Moon Mill	1	1	3
3782 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	1	0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Jacob	1	0	3
	Per Piece.		
1886 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	14	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	6	0
8383	9	11	0
yards 120	20	8	0
9808	10	11	0
6300	10	11	0
44000	9	3	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0

CHARGE OF RIOTING FAILS

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE DISCHARGES ACCUSED

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, disposed of the case in which Vishwanath Bhayia Ramastar, Mangalsingh and 19 others Pardeshis were charged at the instance of Inspector Wagle with being members of an unlawful assembly, with the common object of rioting armed with bamboos and sticks and assaulting Police constables at Cavell Street Gaiwady and causing hurt to two Police Constables and obstructing Public servants in the discharge of their duties.

As disclosed by the prosecution, the facts are that on the night of the 12th November last there was a fight amongst the Pardeshis and "Ghodawallas.' On the 13th November a large number of Pardeshis arrived in a taxi and collected near Mithaiwalla's building in the Cavell Street, Gaiwady and challenged the coachmen to a fight.

Ramdas Zaverbhai the neighbouring landlord telephoned to the Police and on their arrival accused No. 1 and others assaulted Police constables. They were all arrested and charged as above. His Worship had discharged all the accused except accused No. 1 and two others. The defence was that accused No. 1 who had a bad name with the Police was falsely charged and others had merely collected there watching a quarrel between two sides

His Worship on the evidence acquitted the rest of the accused and observed that the prosecution of accused No. 1 appeared to be an after thought.

Calcutta, June 24:—Half of the workmen of the Sri Kishan Cotton Mills of Belur, who had struck work since 18th instant, have rejoined work to-day. The other half are keeping out still.—Free Press.

Calcutta, June 24.—The workers of the Nandlal Iron Foundry of Howrah, are on strike for grievances connected with their wages.—Free Press.

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:

General Manager R. J. DUFF

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

and miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRA KASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN, 1929.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.
(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lac (face value) 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 23,000 being the difference between Rs. 75,000 and the cost of Rs. 1 lac at the issue price, and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the advance will be 5-1/4 per cent. per annum.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

2. This Scheme may be availed of to subscribe to the new loan whether issued in the form of "Loan" or "Bonds" or both.

O. A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 7th June, 1929.

32351

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929, to FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1929.

32415

THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1929.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1929, to FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1929.

32416

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed, if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 square yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

32392

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

—:o:—

2 Shares belonging to and standing in the name of Mr. Jafferbhoy Kanjee Nos. 198, 408, 1 Share in the name of Mr. Fazulbhoy Jafferbhoy, No. 142 of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., are LOST or MISLAID and they have applied for the duplicates of the same. Any person having any claim against the said shares by way of loan mortgage or lien should communicate with the Co. at its Registered Office, 47, Tamrind Lane, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which the Co. will issue duplicate share certificates irrespective of any claim.

A. HOOSEIN,
J. BAPTISTA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th June, 1929.

R1703

NOTICE.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 1091|1092 for 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 40940|40969 of The Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, and SHARE CERTIFICATES for 12 Ordinary Shares Nos. 12340|12351 of The Rajputana Minerals Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Gambhirchand Laxmichand of Bombay, are LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim regarding the said Share Certificates should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, otherwise Duplicate Certificates will be issued to Bai Hemkunvarbai, widow of Gambhirchand Laxmichand, who has applied for the same.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1929.

R1700

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from students desirous of studying metallurgy at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute.

Not more than 24 admissions are made each year and of these provided candidates with the required qualifications are forthcoming, 10 must be natives of or domiciled in Bihar and Orissa, 5 from Bengal of whom 2 must be non-Hindus and 3 Hindus, 3 from Punjab, 3 from Madras and 1 selected from candidates put forward by the Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

A combined theoretical and practical course is given at the Institute and the Works in the metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student will be allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. On completion of the course, successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years, in which case they will be given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 7 per day.

The minimum qualifications required is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of recognised University or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Students who have passed the Final Examination of the Mechanical, Electrical or the Mining Classes of the Bengal Engineering College are also eligible for admission. Candidates must be under 22 years of age on November 1st, 1929; the only proof of age that will be accepted will be that registered by the University Authorities. Candidates must be of sound physique, and have perfect eye-sight. Those selected will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications will be received by the Director of the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur up to the 31st of July, 1929. Candidates should state their age, academic qualifications with subjects passed and division, the province from which they come, weight in lbs., height, abdomen and chest measurements. Preference will be given to those who possess the following average figures and have passed the I.Sc., at the age of 18 in the 1st or 2nd division. Any applicant making a false statement will be disqualified:—

Weight—135 lbs.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Chest expanded—35 inches.
Chest expansion—2 inches at least.
Abdomen—27 inches.

Originals of certificates must not be sent and are not required unless requested.

Application forms and other papers will be despatched only to candidates who appear to have some prospects of admission.

32419

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEHTA TULSIDAS MULJI, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, formerly doing brokerage in piece-goods at Bombay ... Deceased.
Bai RAMCUVAR, widow of Kalidas Dewsey, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort, mother-in-law of the abovenamed deceased and Executrix of the Will of the deceased, according to the tenor thereof ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY.

The 19th day of June, 1929.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32417

PUBLIC NOTICE.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies Bombay.

The Lonavala-Khandalla Electric Supply Company, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000 Divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

Of the above shares 4,500 shares Rs. 10 each have been issued and taken by Directors and Managing Agents, and a sum of Rs. 6/- per share has been paid up thereon. Out of the remaining 20,500 shares 10,500 shares Rs. 10 each are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 3/- per share on application, **Rs. 3/- per share on allotment,**
and the balance by calls not exceeding Rs. 2/- per share as and when called up.

DIRECTORS.
F. R. WADIA, Esq.,
Sir LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E.,
H. M. MEHTA, Esq.,
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, Esq.,
D. CAWASJI, Esq.,
JEHANGIR B. MANECKJI, Esq. (ex-officio).

BANKERS.
EASTERN BANK LTD.,
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

AUDITORS.
Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Messrs. J. J. MANECKJI & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
Messrs. GENERAL ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1. This Company has been formed to carry on the business of a General Electric Power Supply Co., and with the other objects set out in the Memorandum of Association and particularly for the purpose of taking over and working the undertaking of the Lonavla-Khandalla Electric License 1929, obtained by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., of Apollo Street, Bombay, from the Government of Bombay for the supply of electricity within the Municipal limits of Lonavla-Khandalla.

It is a term of the License that the Licensee may assign the same and transfer the whole of his undertaking to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay having authority to take over the License and the said undertaking and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations of the Licensee and this Company has accordingly been formed and the necessary steps for obtaining the consent of the said Government to the proposed assignment and transfer are being taken.

2. Negotiations have been completed with the Tata Power Co., Ltd., for supplying the Company with the electrical energy in bulk for the purposes of supply within the aforesaid area on favourable terms, and the requisite contract in relation thereto will specially be executed. As the Tata Power Co., Ltd., will supply the energy at a place actually within the aforesaid area the Company will be saved the initial costs of conveying the energy into the area of supply.

3. Lonavla and Khandala are two of the important hill-stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The close proximity and easy access by rail of these two places to and from Bombay and salubrious climate have made them very convenient health resorts for the people of that city.

Lonavla is an important railway centre as well. There is a big staff of the G. I. P. Railway officials at this station as all goods and passenger trains have to be carefully examined at the time of their going up and down the Western Ghats. It is the home of several railway employees and retired railway employees. Several persons have begun to stay there almost the whole year round which was not the case some 20 years back. It is also an important place for the constant motor traffic between Poona and Bombay. It is only 5 miles from the well-known caves at Karla containing the biggest Chaitya caves in India.

There is a large number of Bungalows used during the season and there are several schools, hospitals and sanatoriums in Lonavla and Khandalla. They have a Municipality of their own,—The Municipality of Lonavla and it can be said that these places are very suitable for electrification purposes.

4. An Agreement dated 1st May, 1929, has been entered into between the Municipality of Lonavla and the above mentioned Licensee for lighting certain of the streets within the Municipal area which comprises both Lonavla and Khandalla under which the Municipality agree to pay a minimum sum which it is calculated will amount to Rs. 8,750|- or thereabouts per annum for a period of 15 years. The Municipality also agree to take all supplies of electrical energy for all other purposes from the Licensee alone. This agreement provides that the licensee may assign the same and his rights thereunder to the present Company and that the Municipality will, if required, enter into a further Agreement with this Company for perfecting the assignment.

Two of the Agreements mentioned below provide for the acquisition by the Company of the Lonavla-Khandalla Electric License 1929, and the assignment of the Municipal Agreement to the Company without the payment of any consideration moneys except the actual expenses incurred by the Licensee in obtaining the License including the amount of Rs. 500|- deposited by him with the Government of Bombay and legal expenses in the preparation of the Municipal Agreement. These expenses are not expected to exceed the sum of Rs. 1,300|- (including the aforesaid deposit of Rs. 500|-) in respect of the License and Rs. 250|- for the legal expenses in respect of the Municipal Agreement.

Beyond the payment of these 2 sums aggregating to Rs. 1,550|- for such expenses aforesaid the Licensee Sir Lallubhai Samaldas who is a promoter and Director in the Company will not be paid anything for his services in the promotion of the Company.

THE FOLLOWING ESTIMATES OF COSTS AND REVENUE EXPENSE HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS OF THE COMPANY.

ESTIMATED COST OF LONAVLA AND KHANDALLA ELECTRIC LIGHTING SCHEME.

Cost of Transmission Lines and Sub-station and erection complete or say roughly ..... Rs. 88,390|-
Rs. 90,000|-

ESTIMATE OF POWER LOAD AND REVENUE.

Estimated annual revenue by sale of energy to consumers, including Meter Rent etc., and lighting Municipal Lights ..... Rs. 52,242|-

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Cost of power ..... Rs. 12,200|-
Staff salary, recurring expenses, sundry charges, Agents fixed allowance and other management expenses ..... Rs. 18,600|-
Depreciation ..... Rs. 6,000|-
Repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,000|-
Rs. 38,800|-
Gross Profit ..... Rs. 13,443|-
Less Agents Commission on Profits ..... Rs. 1,344|-
Net Profit ..... Rs. 12,099|-

The following contracts will be shortly entered into by or on behalf of the Company.

1. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and Jehangir Bhicaji Maneckji and Jyotendra Lallubhai Mehta carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. J. J. Maneckji & Co., of the other part whereby the latter was appointed Managing Agents of the Company at a remuneration of a fixed allowance of Rs. 400|- per month together with a commission of 10 per cent. on the yearly nett profits of the Company arrived at after deduction of working expenses and charges and interest on loans (including debentures) and deposits.
2. An Agreement between Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and the Company for assignment of the Lonavla-Khandalla Electric License 1929 and transfer of the undertaking thereof.
3. An Agreement between Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and the Company for assignment of the aforesaid Municipal Agreement and the benefit of the former thereunder.

Copies of these Agreements are kept at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or at the Office of the Managing Agents at Bombay and can be inspected at any time during business hours.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses exclusive of the amounts payable to the Licensee for the expenses incurred by him as aforesaid is Rs. 4,000|- and will be paid by the Company.

The Company's Articles of Association provide as follows:—

(a) The qualification of a Director other than ex-officio or special Director nominated by the Managing Agents or a Debenture Director shall be the holding of 500 shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000|-.

(b) The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50|- for each meeting attended by him and such additional remuneration fixed by the Director for services in signing shares Certificates and debentures. A Director not resident in Bombay may be paid such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for travelling expenses in addition to his fees for attending a meeting and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting determine and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors as determined by the Directors and in default of determination equally.

(c) If any Director being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertions in going or residing out of Bombay or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company the Directors may pay to such Director either by a fixed sum or percentage of profits or otherwise such sum as may be fixed by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his share in the remuneration in clause (b) above.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment has been fixed under the Articles of Association at 1,000 shares of Rs. 10|- each i.e., shares of the nominal amount of Rs. 10,000|- and shares of the amount of such minimum subscription have already been subscribed for by the Directors and Managing Agents.

By the Articles of Association the Company may pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount thereof.

Application will be made to the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, Bombay in due course for a quotation for the shares.

Application for shares should be addressed to the Directors of the Company and should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the office of the Company and must be accompanied by a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments. Failure to pay any sum payable on allotment or any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Solicitors.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1929.

(Sd.) F. R. WADIA.
„ LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E.
„ ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS.
„ H. M. MEHTA.
„ D. CAWASJI.
„ JEHANGIR B. MANECKJI.

THE LONAVALA-KHANDALLA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To The Directors of
THE LONAVALA-KHANDALLA ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,

I/we send herewith the sum of Rs.....being the amount at Rs. 3/- per share on.....shares in the above named Company and request you to allot me/us, the said number of shares on the terms of the Comwany's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I/we agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 3/- on allotment. And I/we also agree to pay the balance respectively due in respect of the said shares by calls not exceeding Rs. 2/- per share as and when called for, and I/we authorise you to register me/us holders of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

(Signature).....
(Name in full).....
(Occupation).....
(Address in full).....
(Date).....

THE LONAVALA-KHANDALLA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

RECEIPT FOR AMOUNT PAID ON APPLICATION FOR SHARE.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....1929
from .....
the sum of Rs.....being the amount payable at Rs. 3/- per share on application for.....shares of Rs. 10/- each in the above Company.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, 1st July, 1929, the Bank will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th June, 1929.

32382

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cataract
Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.
S. Sherwan. Saifabaad, Periyar.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2249 of 1928.

BHIMAJI MOTIJI AND CO., carrying on business at Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHANDANMAL FOZMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Rajahmundry ..... Defendants.
To,
CHANDANMAL THANUJI,
A Partner in Defendant Firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from the Defendants Rs. 11,196 and interest and costs of the suit. The Court has fixed 17th day of July, 1929, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1929.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32422

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Commercial Cause.
Suit No. 2512 of 1928.

THE ASIAN MOTOR CAR CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHAVJI VISHRAM, residing at Darcesiam .. Defendant.
To,
MADHAVJI VISHRAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 3,947-4-9 and interest and costs and the Court has fixed 29th day of July, 1929, for hearing and final disposal of this suit. Please also take notice that the Chamber Summons for directions herein served upon you is adjourned to 2nd day of July, 1929.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1929.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32421

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th and SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) each day at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms, made of first class season wood and of latest design, single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings, a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture. Arm and without arm chairs, handsome side-boards and dinner wagons, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 1219 of 1928 (Mariumbai vs. Kulsumbai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Household furniture such as "Mohanji" safe on stand, marble-top round table, cup-boards, Singer sewing machine, book-cases, chairs, wall-clock, picture frames, swing, bed-stead, wooden boxes; "Kitson" lights; harmonium; utensils, crockery, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujerati GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE experienced Teacher S.T.C. preferred. Start Rs. 50/. Apply A. J. KHANVAZIR Hon. Secretary, R.A. Eu. School, Ghatkopar.
A R1701

WANTED—by a long established Importing House, a BROKER to work on Commission basis without salaries for English, Continental and Japanese Yarns. Apply with past experience to Box. No: 230 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1702

WANTED—A CLERK with good knowledge of English and Correspondence. Previous office experience necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to COLONEL AMIR AHMED, Tajmahal Hotel, Bombay, upto the 30th of June, 1929.
A

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at very low rent, small and big GODOWNS for Storage and Workshops at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, and Bungalow at Andheri. Apply L. G. DOSSA, 22, Apollo Sreet, Fort.
C R1695

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAINTY SILK FROCKS for children 3 to 5 years, tastefully embroidered in charming floral designs. Washable. Price Rs. 5 each. Best Silk embroidered Saree with blouse to match for smart occasions and downies Rs. 35 only Fine Kashmir art. Ask a person, who owns it. PARK CO. Kashmir.
T R1698

WE PAY THREE ANNAS per dozen for burnt out electric bulbs. We also undertake to regenerate such bulbs on behalf of our clients. Prices on application. Phone 40901 or write to NITROGEN (India), Ltd., 1st Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay. 10 and we shall arrange to call for your old lamps.
T 32391

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor..get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.
F R 1668

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. REDE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alahi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929		All	
29 June	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	..ail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
,,	Maloja x		20,837
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	with	11,528
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	now	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	without	11,120
,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	transship	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		16 614
28 ,,	Morea	ment	10,988
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from ...

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesbout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
8th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth	Single.	Return.
	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date Abouts 1929		
29th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
9th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan
3th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
..kaki Maru	10500	——	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	——	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	——	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	——	@..ug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,

1Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 29738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th June.	Chakja	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	Vasna	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Karagola	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Taingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 6 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
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13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

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A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

City & Suburbs

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE

DEATH.

Manekla1 L. Mehta, solicitor, of Messrs. Dikshit Manekla1 & Co., expired on Tuesday at 3 a.m., and the Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at his bungalow at Ghatkopar, Cama Lane.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the monthly lecture series, Prof. Keshavrao Shamrao Manker, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Census Report of the P. P. Community" on Saturday the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay when members are requested to be present. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Altenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Saturday the 29th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday the 27th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th July.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line steamer "Clan macdongall" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 22nd instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO-OP. SUPPLY SOCIETY, LTD.

A general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees Co-operative Supply Society Ltd., Dadar, will be held in the office of the Society at Dadar near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar Station at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited from the members of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, to fill in 2 vacant seats on the B. P. C. C. They will be accepted only up to Friday next (the 28th instant) till 4 p.m. If there are more than 2 applications, election will take place on Saturday the 29th instant from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

INSURANCE SOCIAL CLUB

A general meeting of all those interested in the formation of the above Club will be held at 3 p.m. sharp, on Saturday the 29th instant in Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal New Building opposite Yorkshire Insurance Co's Office, Bruce Lane, Fort, to finally discuss the desirability of such a Club and if agreed, to elect a Provisional Committee to start and carry on the preliminary work.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASSES.

The annual Free Matriculation classes, under the auspices of the Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal will commence their working from the month of July; (Particulars whereof will be supplied on application to the undersigned), in their new premises of the Bandra Municipal Primary School No. 1. In this connection it is superfluous to reiterate that the classes are manned by experienced and qualified graduates. The last years results of the Matriculation Examination showed a brilliant success of one of their students who stood very high, with a total of 476 the percentage of passes being 80. It is therefore earnestly requested that the student world (boys and girls) will embrace this opportunity, and intimate to the undersigned their desire in this behalf before the 30th of June:—V. B. Karnik, 10 Khar Road, Bandra.

BOMBAY HOTEL MANAGER BELABOURED

TAXI DRIVERS SENTENCED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. George Aezri Leonka the manager of the Grand Hotel at Ballard Estate was assaulted by three taxi drivers Miskin Khan Hassan Khan, Kassam Khan Talim Khan and Jethalal Vishram.

The facts as disclosed by Mr. Thanawalla Bar-at-Law the Police Prosecutor were that on the afternoon of April 29th the Hall Porter of the said Hotel reported to the complainant and the Assistant Manager who were taking their lunch that some taxi-drivers were abusing and creating a disturbance. The Assistant Manager and witnesses went down followed by the complainant when it was alleged the accused who had sticks assaulted the complainant who was thrown on the ground and also his witnesses who went to the complainant's rescue causing them injuries.

The defence was that the whole trouble was started by the complainant. The cause of the quarrel was the Hotel management were running a private car for the use of their visitors to the detriment of the taxi-drivers.

Upon the evidence His Worship convicted the accused. and sentenced accused No. 1 to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, two weeks more and accused Nos. 2 and 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 70 each, or, in default, two weeks hard labour.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF MARRIED WOMAN

ACCUSED REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

Sub-Inspector Hakim of the Special Branch, Nagpada, placed one Abdul Rahim before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on a charge of enticing away a married woman on the 24th instant. The alternative charge against the accused was one under Section 7 of Act XI of 1923.

On receipt of certain information the brothel of Surajbai, daughter of Jamnadas, situate at 2nd floor of Chawalvala Building was visited. There a girl named Anwar Begum alias Sharifan, aged 17 or 18, was found with a bogus customer in a room bolted from inside. The girl was taken charge of in the presence of the Punchas with the marked notes.

RESULT OF POLICE INQUIRIES.

Police enquiries show that Sharifan is a married woman and was living with her parents at Sher Mahomed Bagh in Pilibir District. About 5 or 6 months ago accused brought her down to Bombay and made her earn as a prostitute in a room on the 2nd floor of Areksha Building, Grant Road, next to the room of 'Paris Beauty Bath.' There she was earning for about 2 months or so and thence she was taken to the brothel of Surajbai at Forgett Street by the accused on or about 14th June 1929. Both the accused and the brothel keeper were arrested. But Surajbai has been bailed out under Section 107 of Act IV of 1902 on the 23rd instant.

The accused who was in person applied for bail. Sub-Inspector Hakim opposed the application and stated that he wanted further time to complete the enquiries. Moreover, the offence is a non-bailable one. The Court, therefore, thought it fit to grant time till 8th July to enable the police to make further enquiries and rejected the bail application of the accused.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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RELIEF FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE OF ASSAM

BOMBAY BENGALI JEWELLERS' CREDITABLE WORK

Since Sunday last, the Bengali Jewellers of Bombay have been taking out processions in the city with a view to collecting money for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Assam. In a couple of days, they were able to collect about Rs. 500 and a cart-load of clothes. Much of the success of these processions is due to the organised efforts of Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary of the Relief Committee and Messrs. Nilmani Sikhdev, Panchanan Das, Vishvanath Dey and Gostho Behari Datter.

The organisers of these processions hope to collect a fairly big sum in the course of the week.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

In the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Sub-Inspector D. Rane of the Lamington Road 'C Division', put up one Shivram Sakharam on Monday last on the charge of rash and negligent driving under Sec. 279 I. P. C.

At about 9-30 p.m on the 23rd instant the accused is alleged to have got into a motor car standing on the Khetwadi Back Road, while he was under the influence of liquor. The accused drove the car to the distance of about 100 yards, when he lost control of the machine, knocked down an old man causing several fractures in the body and finally dashed into a building.

The Police enquiries are still incomplete and witnesses are to be traced.

The accused was in person and applied for bail. To the court it appeared from the statement of the police officer that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the accused had committed theft of the complainant's car also. His Worship, therefore, rejected the bail application and remanded the accused to Police custody till the 28th instant.

THE SPORTSMAN

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. J. C. Maitra declared himself as the Editor, Printer and publisher of a Magazine, called the "Sportsman" which he proposes to start shortly. Mr. Maitra needs no introduction to the sporting public of Bombay, as he has been connected with many sporting activities in this city for several years past. He has now turned his attention to journalism with a view to provide the sporting public with a good magazine. He has enlisted the support and co-operation of several well-known sportsman of Bombay, including Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Dr. M. E. Pavri. Mr. W. E. Lucas and others. The paper will be published fort-nightly and will deal with all kinds of sports including motoring, flying shooting etc.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. SPRING A SURPRISE

The B. B. R. A. spring a surprise on their supporters on Tuesday when they beat the redoubtable Cheshires by three goals to nil. Strangely enough the losers had the better of the game territorially, but their opponents' defence played at the top of its form.

Whenever the gunners broke away they were always dangerous. Within five minutes of the interval they went away together and when Sneddon slung the ball across Sutherland swerved in to score the first goal. Soon after this Muller was on the point of scoring, but Teece dived at the ball and managed to keep it out but Long followed up and notched the second goal.

The second half was a repetition of its predecessor. The Cheshires did all the attacking but the Gunners' defence was sound, and when Muller got the opportunity he headed the third goal in for them.

The result:—

B. B. R. A. ..... 3 goals.
Cheshires ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

B. B. R. A.: Lynn; Gilbertson and Lindsay; Hewson, Corr and Barnsley; Sneddon, Long, Muller, Duthie and Sutherland.

Cheshires: Teece; Walker and Hodkinson; Harding, Williams and Adshead; Waltmoir, Drummer Bailey, Westcott, Bailey and Barton.

Referee: E. J. Turner.

DAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gymkhana v. Royal Artillery.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE

While a police constable was patrolling the Back Bay grounds on Monday afternoon, he found a European aged about thirty-eight years lying unconsonious near the Kennedy Sea Face. He was removed to the European General Hospital where he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died subsequently. Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S INTEREST

The Shree Mahajan Association of Bombay has made arrangement for starting a cattle breeding farm near Andheri. Mr. W. T. Halai wrote to Sir Leslie Wilson, who had, as Governor, taken, great interest in cattle breeding asking him to permit the farm being named after him. Sir Leslie Wilson has sent the following reply to Mr. Halai:—

I received last mail the copies of the second and third annual reports of your Association together with your courteous letter of the 4th May, for which I thank you.

I have read the reports with the great interest and am glad, indeed, to hear that the work of the Association is making such progress. That I have been able to help in any way is, I can assure your Association a matter of great pleasure to me.

I naturally am very honoured that the Association should think of associating my name with the Farm to be opened but I am of opinion that, as I am no longer, I regret associated in any way with the administration of the Presidency it is desirable that I should decline as it is, so far as I know, contrary to precedent for me to accept such a proposal now that I have ceased to be Governor.

At the same time, I hope the Association will realize that I very deeply appreciate their kindness in the suggestion which you put forward on their behalf, and that I wish the work of the Association every possible success.

DARING MISSTATEMENT BEFORE RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

CHALLENGE TO A BOMBAY EDITOR

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Evening News" of the 24th instant and the "Times of India" of to-day's date Mr. S. M. Yousuff, Editor of an Urdu paper, the "Moslem Herald," is reported to have stated before the Riots Enquiry Committee that his paper had a circulation of 11,000. As a large number of the readers of these English papers might not be knowing anything about the local Urdu papers, and thus they are likely to be misled by this statement and may think that the views expressed by Mr. Yousuff are those of an Editor who enjoys the confidence of 11,000 readers in Bombay. I wish to put before the public a few facts about this paper. Now to say the least about this statement, it is a daring misstatement. So far as I know though the paper may claim to be an old paper, at present for all practical purposes, it is as good as not existing at all. Though it used to appear as a weekly about ten years ago when there was no Urdu paper in Bombay, there will be few persons who might have seen a single fresh issue of it during the course of the last five years. It is never seen at the numerous book-stalls in the Muslim quarters of the city where one can get almost every Urdu paper published in any part of the country. Nor can one find any newsboy selling the copies.

Sir, had there not been the danger of a large section of Bombay public being misled if this misstatement on the very first day of the Riots Enquiry Committee is allowed to go uncontradicted, I would not have referred to this matter. As to the views he expressed about the causes of the riots, it is enough to note that he had nothing else to say than that the publication of the Nehru Report was responsible for it.

If, however, Mr. Yousuff dares to contradict my statement by indulging into further mis-statements, I challenge him to reply the following questions:—

(1) Is his paper a daily or a weekly? If the latter on what day of the week does it appear? How many times did it appear during the last one year (2) If his paper has got a circulation of 11,000 copies or even 1,100 copies where does he print the copies? Will Mr. Yousuff enlighten the Bombay public on these points by accepting this challenge? I am sure he would not.—Yours' etc.,

A MUSLIM READER.

Bombay, June 24.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 29th inst.) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider matters of urgent importance.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES ADVANCE 16 POINTS

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.

Previous Closing Rate	17.94
To-day's Opening Rate	17.90
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.10
Difference	plus 16

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 4 points and ruled very steady throughout the day on short covering influenced by less favourable weather report. The market closed at a rise of 16 points awaiting the Weekly Weather Report to-morrow.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

in July were as under:—

Opening	17.90—04
	17.95 plus 01
	18.00 plus 06
at 10-55 a.m.	18.05 plus 11
	18.02 plus 08
	18.07 plus 13
	18.02 plus 08
Closing	18.10 plus 16

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday the Liverpool Market is due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points while Broach July/August is expected to open at Rs. 331.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 25.

Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	9.84
Difference	plus 03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	plus 10

The Liverpool Cotton Market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but on report of unfavourable weather the market opened at a rise of 3 points. There was considerable short covering and trade buying which resulted in prices closing at a rise of 10 points. Middling American Spot closed at a rise of 2 points to 10.18 while Egyptian prices closed at a decline of 5 points to 15.85. To-day's import amounted to 150 bales.

PRESENT POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle")

New York, June 25.

In its latest report the Garside Cotton Service states: "During the past week BEST weather of the season for crop and farm work. The crop gained rapidly. Condition now 72 per cent against 70 per cent a week ago and 74 per cent ten years average (at this time.) Improvement now less rapid owing to boll-weevil damage which is becoming material. This is now tre CRITICAL stage as regards the weevil. If the first generation of weevil proved minimum crop prospects good. If survival of weevil large expect maximum damage.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

(1) East Belt Moderate Rain—Heavy Rains Alabama—Western Belt Moderate rain—Cotton Belt partly cloudy.

(2) Between midnight and daybreak light to moderate rain Arkansas—Weather Warm.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Bombay, June 25.

Silver Ready	24 4 0 unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 4 0 unchanged.

Tone of Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

London, June 25.

First Settlement	55 5 0
Second Settlement	55 3 0
Third Settlement	55 3 0

A TIGER BAGGED

A Chalisgaon correspondent writes:—

"On the morn of the 17th instant, a fierce tiger suddenly entered the gardens of one wealthy merchant, Gulabchand of Pikhod, a village 14 miles from Chalisgaon. The gardener was stupified to see the tiger there. He hurried to his master and informed him of the tiger's presence, whereupon the Sheth secured the help of some Shikaris from Chalisgaon. In the meanwhile, the daring youths of the village tried to kill the tiger by lathis and lances, but it was of no avail. On the contrary, the tiger severely mauled two or three persons, and climbed up a tree nearby. Just then there entered on the scene a young and bold 'Shikari' and a leading municipal councillor, named Tatha Shripat Patil of Chaligaon, who, by one shot from his gun, brought down the tiger who instantly died. The animal measured about 8 feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

AND THAT IS WHY

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NEXT SATURDAY

Belle of Bombay

Story, Scenario, Direction: Mr. HARSHAD MEHTA.

Photography: Mr. CHIMALLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.

Principal role played by Mr. Nandaram, Supported by Jani Babu and Miss Zebu.

SHARDA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED STARS.

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Fast and furious action..daredevil riding through rocky defile and over trackless plains..hairbreath escape from Indian and bandit pursuers.. and a romance of pioneer days.... Tom Mix the screen's idol in

"Son of the Golden West."

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DAILY AT 6-30 and 1 P.M.

A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

The Famous European Artistes

THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY in Songs, Dances and Comic Sketches.

NINE VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES. In a Dazzling Variety Show

Also MAE MURRAY in ALTARS of DESIRE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Free List Entirely Suspended.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE COHENS AND KELLYS IN ATLANTIC CITY

STARRING:—

GEORGE SIDNEY

VERA GORDON

MACK SWAIN

KATE PRICE

A side-splitting comedy of high jinks at Atlantic City with the famous Partners' Wives the Killjoys of their fun on the Beach!

A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

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"RAJA HARISCHANDRA"

Featuring

FATMA BEGUM, Mr. KHALIL, Miss JAMNA

and all other famous Kohinoor's Stars

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sat., Sun., & Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

COMING—Precious Picture MAHA SUNDER

Featuring Miss JUBEDA.

COMING—IMPERIAL Picture JEWEL OF RAJPUTANA

Featuring Miss SULOCHANA.

COMING—Jagdesh Picture RAJ LAXMI, Featuring Miss GOHAR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MONKEYNUTS

a Circus Story with

BETTY BALFOUR

Britain's Greatest Artiste

SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL IN THE PICTURE

10 HUGE MAN-EATING LIONS LET LOOSE IN A CIRCUS

"Solve these Seven Questions and I am Yours"—

Says—"Hushnabanu."

Munir Shami who was maddened with the beauty of the Hushnabanu try to solve those questions, but it was not an easy task, so he loses his courage. But on his way by his good luck he meets Hatim Tai and through his efforts he succeeds in his work. Now how Hatim solves those difficult questions with hazardous efforts—death defying deeds—and great courage?—For that see this gorgeous Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

ERICH VON STROHEIM'S Wonder Creation:—

GREED

Featuring

JEAN HERSHOLT AND ZASSU PITTS

A MASTERPIECE OF VIVID REALISM.

First Victorious Indian Serial

HATIM TAI

Krishna's Great and Powerful Production.

36 Parts in Four Instalments.

First Instalment 12 Parts.

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) we had largest number of honours and passes in largest number of subjects (thirteen).

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Bombay Chronicle

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From Madras Centre (Postal)	2
Students enrolled elsewhere and having received our Revision Coaching	4
Passed in G.D.C.A. ...	3
Total Number ..	36

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929.

Is the Challenge Accepted?

—:o:—

When Lord Irwin stoutly defended the bureaucracy at the Chemsford Club and elicited from his grateful colleagues the tribute of the title "Chief Ambassador of India," he had not quite reckoned with the Leader of the Opposition, Pundit Motilal Nehru. The latter has now come out with an effective and courteous retort, which the Viceroy, we suppose, will not much relish. We must pass over the spiciest portion of the retort, the story of the two Hajis, if only because the game of bandying words carries one nowhere. We must also pass over the reference to the Viceroy's description of the Meerut prisoners without controverting that description, as the law of contempt stares us in the face as much as it does the Pundit; we shall only ask Lord Irwin, as a Christian gentleman, if he thinks that it is fair to the accused, majority of whom come from Bombay and Calcutta, that they should be tried at Meerut where they are deprived of the right of trial by a jury. But the Pundit's reference to the Viceroy's challenge to the Congress deserves special notice. There is no doubt that the Viceroy's ukase postponing the elections and thereby shirking the verdict of the country on the Nehru Report and the Congress ultimatum, is a direct challenge to the Congress to do its worst. As Pundit Motilal puts it, the challenge is as much as to say: "I care tuppence for the Congress ultimatum and the timetable which the Congress has set for itself."

But what makes the Viceroy so bold? And how is the Congress going to accept the challenge, or rather, only one of a series of challenges? Pundit Motilal is "glad that the Working Committee has lost no time in accepting the challenge." He evidently refers to the resolution about the abstention from Councils. He is certain that the leaders of the majority communities have convinced the minorities that their interests are in no danger at their hands. He refers here to the communal settlement in the Nehru Report. We agree with the Pundit, but with a reservation or two. Dr. Ansari put the case for the settlement more accurately at a public meeting at Lahore when he said: "I claim that the Nehru Report is by far the best of all solutions on the communal problem, and that with some modifications it is the only solution that can possibly command universal acceptance, given of course a sense of reasonable compromise." It is true that the National Convention and a number of Nationalist Muslim leaders have also readily acknowledged that the Nehru settlement is by far the best of all solutions of the communal problem. But is it not the first and foremost duty of the country, and especially of the Congress, to make those modifications in the settlement which Dr. Ansari is sure will gain for it universal acceptance? It is said that the Simonite Muslims intend sending a deputation to England to carry on propaganda against the Nehru Report. If the deputation attacks the basis of the Report, it will only make itself ridiculous before the world by its narrow separatist tactics. It is, however, the duty of Nationalist Hindus and Muslims to make the Nehru Report absolutely invulnerable by completing the nearly completed communal settlement. We expect Dr. Ansari and Pundit Motilal to take the lead in the mater.

As regards the Congress Working Committee's acceptance of the Viceroy's challenge by declaring a boycott of the Councils, we cannot agree that that sort of counter-challenge will suffice. Congressmen's abstention from Councils will not by itself achieve any miracle. The abstention can achieve something only if the time and energy saved are utilised in carrying on the constructive programme chalked out by the Congress. But are the Congress leaders doing their duty in respect of that programme? Let Pundit Motilal judge and do the needful. It may be necessary to remind the British Government of the Congress ultimatum from time to time. But it is more necessary for the people to remind themselves day by day of their own responsibilities in the matter.

The Danger Signal

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The measures contemplated by the Government of Bombay have been so much mixed up with the textile dispute, on which opinion probably varies, that the public has not yet realised the dangerous implications of those measures and their far-reaching consequences. It was to bring home to the citizens those implications and consequences that the public meeting in Bombay, held on Monday, was promptly convened. It is the first meeting to give the danger signal, but it is certainly not going to be the last. It is the duty of all the political institutions in the Presidency to lead a combined campaign to frustrate the attempt to make changes in the law of the land which will be an encroachment on the rights of the people. The trend of the statement read by the Corporation's representatives at the Governor's Conference shows that many of the members of the Corporation realise the danger of the proposed measures.

Without intimidation being proved to exist on any appreciable scale Government are contemplating an Ordinance against it, and their proposal to make picketing, even though in certain specified circumstances, an offence is a menace to the trade union movement. That the proposed legislation is based on the existing English law on the subject does not make it the less unacceptable. For, the present English law, it is notorious, was passed with the aid of the docile majority of Mr. Baldwin's Government in the teeth of opposition by Labour members and the Labour Party is pledged to repeal it. Again, the measure is not so innocent as it looks. The country has started a campaign against foreign cloth and liquor. The campaign is a matter of life and death to the country including Labour—and in a sense to Britain also—but it cannot make much headway without picketing at some stage in some parts of the country. The proposed measures may not be designed against this campaign. But past experience has shown how dangerous it is to arm the Executive with powers which more often than not are abused. Let the citizens, therefore, beware.

Trenchant Criticism.

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The Bombay Medical Union entertained on Sunday Sir Nusserwanji Choksey, a veteran medical alumnus of this city, in honour of the knighthood recently conferred upon him. His speech on this occasion provides a rich food for constructive thought to the independent medical profession in this country which is engaged in carrying on an arduous fight against the encroachments of the Indian Medical Service on its opportunities for research and on its right to train the youth of its own land. Sir Nusserwanji subjected to a trenchant criticism the activities of the British interests in the I.M.S., aided and abetted as they are by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, whose President, Sir Nusserwanji rightly remarked, "sees an inferiority complex in everything Indian." He exposed the tactics of the official policy, very early initiated, by which deserving Indian medical men, of proved eminence in their profession, were "debarred from becoming associate or assistant professors" in Government institutions for medical instruction. His spirited protest against the latest conspiracy of officialdom to secure "a largely preponderating European superior and an inferior Indian grade" in the medical services of this country, and its proposal to establish research centres at places congenial to British interests in the I.M.S., like Dehra Dun, should open the eyes of the public to the continuous effort of officialdom to make medical research and instruction in India a preserve for British medical men.

A Second Bardoli?

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Will Palghar be a second Bardoli? That is the question forced on one by the most recent developments in that taluka. For months past the peasants there tried in vain through representations and conferences to impress on Government the fact that their proposed revision settlement was unjustifiably heavy. They have now decided at a special conference to prepare for a Satyagraha movement on the lines of the Bardoli campaign against the proposed enhancement of land revenue. The preparatory work seems to have already been begun by the peasants and about twenty Congress workers of the Thana district. We trust a few tried workers from Bardoli will also be available for the campaign. In response to an appeal from the peasants Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is understood to have assured them that he is quite prepared to stay at Palghar and lead the movement. It is said that five committees have been appointed for different parts of the taluka to prepare a full list of the Khatedars who are willing to join the struggle and that the committees are to make their reports to Mr. Mehta within two months. Is it too much to hope that Government may yet avert a second crisis?

WHAT THE PRINCES SHOULD DEMAND

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

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(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.*

I have criticised the recommendations of the Butler Committee so far as the machinery of control is concerned and have also suggested how those recommendations should be modified so as to satisfy the demands made by the Princes. I have urged that if the Viceroy is to be dissociated from the executive Council, the Viceroy ought to be associated with a Council of Princes. So far as all administrative officers are concerned this Council will place at the disposal of the Viceroy all the information which he may require and the viewpoints of the Indian Princes and the people of the Indian States. It is yet too distant before responsible Government is an established fact; we have to pass through a long transitional period and it is necessary to establish a machinery which may remove the complaints of both the Princes and the people of the Indian States and which may provide for harmonious relations between British India and the States and may eventually lead to a federal executive in the future.

A PRINCES' COUNCIL.

It is, therefore, imperative that the Princes should demand the establishment of Princes' Council. This Council, if it is to satisfy the people of the States, must contain at least half the strength representing the States' people. It is to be regretted that the Indian Princes, as remarked by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, "think of their States in terms of their rights and powers and not of their responsibilities or of the rights of the people. When the ruling Princes ask for reforms they do not think of their people or internal reforms but of their own powers and privileges and of the removal of all the restrictions upon their independence by the Government of India." It is, however, necessary that the Princes should realise their responsiblities and make such proposals as may secure their own interests and those of their people. They should, therefore, ask for a Council of Princes to assist the Viceroy in dealing with affairs of the Indian States and they should also agree that this Council should contain half the representatives of the people. If, however, the Princes are not inclined to accept this suggestion let them by all means ask for a Council purely composed of the members of their Order, but let them not in any case allow judgment to go by default by omitting to ask for the establishment of such a machinery.

MATTERS OF COMMON CONCERN.

The Butler Committee has recommended certain measures for the disposal of matters of common concern; but the suggestions are thoroughly inadequate and unsatisfactory. In para 69 of their Report the Committee has suggested the appointment of Departmental Committees. But it is submitted that such Departmental Standing Committees will generally deal with matters of detail and will not be able to formulate policies bearing upon these matters of common concern. What the Indian States have been complaining is that they have been seriously prejudiced by the policies pursued by the British Indian Government in matters of common concern. The Indian States made concessions in the form of free grant

(Continued on Page 10.)

*The first article appeared on the 21st instant.

AFGHANISTAN OF AMANULLAH KHAN

HEROIC EFFORT TO BRING LIGHT INTO DARKNESS!

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(BY G. K. N.)

I

Afghanistan before 1919 was hardly open to the civilised world. With the appearance of Shah Amanullah began a new period in the history of the country. It was hailed as heralding a dawn. Unfortunately with the departure of King Amanullah Khan from the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, where he lived after his abdication as honoured guest of the Government of India, for Italy, on the 22nd of June, that epoch closes, if only, as is fervently hoped, temporarily. Thus the annals of the country have an oasis of a decade between the vast desert of semi-barbarism which preceded 1919 and the civil war which has ensued, betokening the country "back to dark despotism in the name of religion." The friends of Afghanistan cherish the ardent aspiration that the second period of darkness may prove an abbreviated one.

A large portion of the present Afghanistan was considered Zoroastrian territory. The country abounds in ruins of Parsi period of domination. The works of orientalists like Niedermayer testify to it. The names of several rivers of Afghanistan have been identified by Sir Aurel Stein from "Farwardin Yeshy" of the Avesta. Elsewhere have been proved the identity of many holy mountain peaks enumerated in the Pahlavi Bundahish. (See "Bulletin of Iran League.")

BUDDHIST AND ZOROASTRIAN INFLUENCES.

The Buddhist period of Afghanistan is pre-eminently represented by the ruins of monuments scattered over the entire face of the country. During most of the Mogul period (1526-1707) Afghanistan was governed as a province by the deputees of the Emperors of Delhi. There was an intermediate epoch of the Shahi Kings of Kabul of Brahmanic faith.

Ancient Afghans were called Pashtawans, their language Pashtu. It is more akin to the ancient Persian than the modern Persian of Iran, with its copious admixture of Arabic. Herodotus mentions the country whose original name was possibly *Ashvaghan*, or land of Horses. Firdausi is not without references to the heroes of Kabul and Zabul and historic facts buried in poetic legend. Up to the introduction of Islam the culture of Afghanistan was Buddhist and Zoroastrian. Zoroaster preached his gospel at Balkh which has enjoyed remarkable celebrity as a renowned centre in touch with the triple civilization of China India and Iran.

THE MYSTERY.

On the 20th February 1919

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

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Still At It.

Since his return to England, Mr. Woolacott, formerly Editor of the "Pioneer" has been busy as a prominent member of the Die-Hard Brigade whose one great object is to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of Indians obtaining genuine self-government. He published a book recently giving a lurid picture of the fate of British vested interests in India if "Babies" were allowed freedom to have a dominant voice in administering in their own country. A Free Press message from London indicates that this warrior of the pen is still at it, denouncing the Indian Nationalists and asking the British public to remember that India is not "a small subject for easy discussion". Mr. Woolacott, writing in the "Sunday Times", consoles himself with the thought that Labour policy in regard to India "will not differ materially from its predecessors' ". We can assure him that the vast majority of Indians have no illusions whatever that "conspiracy" against India on the part of all the three British political parties will give place to sane thinking. It is only the Left-wing of British Labour, a handful of persons, that realises the grave complications of continuing to deny to Indians their birth-right of Home Rule.

No Coincidence.

Commenting upon the legion of thorny problems the MacDonald Government finds it imperative to tackle immediately the "Observer" remarks that it is "partly by coincidence and partly by the new Government's activity that all the major issues without exception in British foreign policy have become a matter of immediate and simultaneous concern". This is but doing very niggardly justice to the earnestness and breadth of vision which destinguish the conduct of the new Cabinet. If all the major issues remained untackled, it was due to the vacillation and incompetancy of the Baldwin Government. Mr. MacDonald's predecessor in office took for his slogan, "Safety First" which meant the policy of doing nothing except pandering to the greed of the capitalist bosses who control the Tory Party and, indulging on the foolish pursuit of "safeguarding" their selfish interests. That is why the new brooms at Whitehall have to be busy sweeping away the heap of accumulated rubbish left by the Tory Administration.

A Word of Caution.

From the first day's proceedings of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee we feel the necessity of requesting the members of the Committee to be extremely careful in putting questions to the witnesses. They may also discourage the tendency of certain witnesses to stray into wild irrelevent remarks that only give vent to their prejudices. One good method of discouraging wild impressions is to call for facts on which the impressions are based. Special emphasis may also be laid on how to prevent disturbances in the future. Mr. H. B. Clayton, ex-Municial Commissioner of Bombay, offered a useful suggestion when he observed that the spread of education among the people was one of the best remedies to prevent riots. City Fathers may take note of the suggestion and remember it when they next calculate the cost of education per pupil.

A Hard Case.

The students of the final year of the Grant Medical College who have to appear under the Old Regulations have submitted a representation to the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, pointing out the severe handicap under which the University's decision to hold the examination under the Old Regulations for the last time in April places them, as 125 of them have still to appear for it and as those that did appear in April and failed would have no chance of appearing again if the decision was not revised. Theirs is, indeed, a hard case, and their difficulties are increased by the fact that a majority of them who have passed in part examination find that they must pass the other part in a "group" covering new subjects in a short period of study under the new rules. We hope the Syndicate will consider this just grievance of the final year students sympathetically and give them the three more chances they plead for. They began their medical course a couple of years before the "reform" was contemplated and no handicap should be put upon them in securing their degree.

ORGANISED GANG OF DACOITS DISCOVERED IN BHOPAL

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Sensational Police Disclosures

BHOPAL, June 24.

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal wires as under:—

A serious dacoity recently occurred in a village in the southern part of Bhopal State bordering on Hoshangabad District in the Central Provinces. About twentyone dacoits took part in it including a few Peshawari Pathans armed with guns and pistols robbing two of the most well to do Banias of the locality of over Rs. 5,000 worth of cash and jewellery had it not been for the courageous rally of some villagers who in response to the cries for "help" of the inmates of the raided house came out in groups and forced the raiders into a hasty retreat, the loss to life and property would have been considerably greater.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES EXPECTED.

As the whole lot of the dacoits had managed to beat a safe retreat from the scenes of the dacoity and the complainants could not identify of some of the offenders the police were off the scent but subsequent clues found in the course of investigation have, however, led to the arrest of a majority of the dacoits and recovery of about three-fourths of the stolen property. Police are engaged in hot pursuit of the remaining accused some of whom have taken shelter in adjoining territories and arrest of three of the absconding Pathans is likely to lead to a further disclosure that might be of interest to Bombay and C. P. Police. The investigation has disclosed that a local section of the gang includes a few well-to-do Hindu and Mussalman landholders of Bhopal.

ONE ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

According to a confession of one of the accused, they had planned this and a few other dacoities some months ago but were happily deterred from carrying out their plans owing to the uncertainty in their minds about the rapid movements from village to village and nightly excursions of His Highness who was then on tour and encamped in different parts of the field of their future operations in the last hot weather. More patient and discreet members of the gang, it is confessed, refused to run the risk of reprisal or pursuit by His Highness and his staff who besides being always armed when touring about the country are of course all fine shots. So the criminal operations planned to be carried out in the hot weather had therefore to be put off till His Highness and his entourage had concluded the tour and returned to the headquarters. The country has not only thus been saved from a series of dacoities and consequent heavy loss of property, and perhaps a few lives but the police are fully on their guard and in the meantime have taken all possible and necessary precautions to meet the situation should it arise.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

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Review of Work in India

SIMLA, June 24.

The work of alleviating sickness and relief of human suffering which is being conducted by the Indian Council of the St John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society was reviewed at the annual meeting held at Viceregal Lodge under the presidentship of Lord Irwin.

The Commander-in-Chief presenting the report for 1928 of the Ambulance Association referred to the great Progress in the number of persons who had received instruction and 25 per cent increase in the number of educational institutions which organised classes in first aid, home nursing etc. Good work was also done, he said, in prisons and mines and Sir William Birdwood specially mentioned the active interest which Col. Cameron, Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, was taking in ambulance work in jails there. His Excellency welcomed the scheme inaugurated by the Medical Directorate at the Army Headquarters to enable regimental nursing orderlies to qualify for First Aid and Home Nursing certificates and said this offered a big new field for ambulance work and it was hoped to extend it to Indian troops also.

ACTIVITIES OF AMBULANCE.

Major General Sir Henry Symons giving an account of the activities of the Ambulance Brigade referred to the steady development of the Brigade since its inception 25 years ago, and mentioned instances to show how unobstrusively the brigades work was being carried on in India. One of them related to the assistance rendered by the Brigade to the civil authorities in Bombay during the riots early this year, meriting public acknowledgment from the Governor.

RED CROSS LAGGING BEHIND.

Sir B. N. Mitra reviewing the activities of the Red Cross Society expressed the readiness of the Managing Body to place at the Viceroy's disposal the machinery of the Society in administrating the Thanksgiving Fund. He laid stress on the need of each provincial branch doubling its fixed income by membership subscriptions and, reminded the audience that in Japan they had two million members and in Germany had 350,000. India had only 14,000. He expressed the thanks of the Society to the British Red Cross Society and to Sir Claude Hill for their efforts in securing for the Indian Society an international status. He specially complimented the Punjab on possessing a branch in each district with a total membership representing two-thirds of the total number in India. He also gave figures to show the expansion of the activities of the Child Welfare organisations particularly in the Punjab, Madras and the Central Provinces.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Lord Irwin promised to lay Sir B. N. Mitra's offer of the Society's help in administrating the Thanksgiving Fund before those whom he would in due course consult. They might all congratulate themselves on the early achievement by the Society of International Status and pointed out that this imposed an obligation on society to establish its place by merit of numbers and achievement. After congratulating the Punjab organisation on the relief work rendered during last year's floods, His Excellency referred to Child Welfare work and singled out for special mention Mrs. Tarr and Lady Butler in C.P. and Berar. There was need, he said, for awakening the public health conscience of India if the lot of the villager was to be improved, and if only every big village could have health centres of its own, they should be not far from a state of real prosperity.

The Viceroy complimented the Ambulance Association on its record and emphasised the work of the Brigade.—A. P.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

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DENOUNCED BY NATIONALIST LEADER

DR. STRESEMANN'S SPIRITED RETORT

LONDON, June 25.

Berlin.—The Reichstag was crowded in anticipation of the speech by Dr. Stresemann on the foreign political situation.

The Nationalist leader, Count Westarp, denounced Government's foreign policy as a complete failure since Germany's demands regarding the evacuation of Rhineland, disarmament and protection of minorities had been completely ignored.

Dr. Stresemann replying vigorously asserted that the recent reparations plans signified the easing of Germany's chains. Government did not intend to agreeing to "Conciliation Committee" as the price for evacuation of Rhineland. (Cheers). He announced that Government would support the "National mourning" demonstrations on 28th June, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of signing of Peace Treaty.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUS

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CHARGE AGAINST BILL COLLECTORS

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Panchanon Banerjee and Gopinath Banerjee, bill-collecting Sircars of the Imperial Chemical Industries at Strand Road, are charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, involving Rs. 28,000. The prosecution alleges that the accused realised the amount from customers and misappropriated the same. The accused have been released on bails of Rs. 10,000 each. The hearing is adjourned.—Free Press

ALLEGED COMMISSION AGENTS ON TRIAL

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Keshopersad and Surjopersad, said to be Commission Agents at Burrabazar, are charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating and misappropriating seeds, grains, corrugated iron, piecegoods, etc. obtained on credit to the value of Rs. 315,000. The accused were released on bails of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. Warrants have been issued also against three other persons.—Free Press.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED IN RAID

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The C. I. D. raided the house of Mr. Bholanath Das at Calcutta, arrested him and seized incriminating documents in connectio with a dacoity recently committed at a wealthy merchant's house at Kutrang.

Two others have been arrested at Sealdah in connection with the same dacoity.

All the arrested are directed by the Deputy Commissioner to be sent to Burdwan.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

Melbourne.—The timber strike has been settled.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The first full-length British all-talking film entitled "Blackmail" has received unanimous praise from audience of experts and critics to whom it was shown in the weekend.—B O W.

Rugby.—Eminent British writers and composers are in collaboration in the production of a volume to be called the "King's Book", profit from which are to be devoted to the King Edward Hospital fund. Sir Edward Elgar and Rudyard Kipling will be among the contributors.—B. O W.

Rugby.—Albert Hall was filled with congregation of 10,000 Salvation Army members when the funeral service of late Leader-General Bramwell Booth was held on Sunday night. —B. O. W.

"IMPERTI-NENT"!

—:o:—

Alleged Insult to District Board

FIGHT OVER HOLIDAYS IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

A controversy has arisen between Commissioner Allahabad Division and Allahabad District Board following an order by the Commissioner requiring the District Board to exclude from the list of certain extra holidays inteuded do honour to national leaders by being known as Gandhi Day, Lajpatrai Day Ajmalkhan day, etc.

PURELY FORMAL MATTER.

At one of its former meeting considering Commissioner's suggestion to reduce the extra holidays the Board recorded its opinion that the Commissioner's confirmation of the Board's list of holidays was a matter purely formal and so he should have confirmed the list of holidays sent to him, 'unless some grave reasons should have warranted him to suggest otherwise which are unfortunately not found in his letter'.

"IMPERTINENT."

The Board, therefore asked the Commissioner to reconsider his decision but the Commissioner refused to reconsider it and regarded the Board's assertion that Commissioner's sanction was only formal as impertinent. Use of word "impertinent" in reference to the Board's resolution has aggravated the situation. The Board to-day reaffirmed its resolution about the observance of the holidays in question and resolved to move the Commissioner to reconsider his decision.—Free Press.

NON-ATTENDANCE OF COURT

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EDITOR OF "PRATAP" ARRESTED

LAHORE, June 24.

Mr. Mahasey Nanakchand Haz, Editor "Pratap" was arrested last last evening under a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Sargodha for not attending his court in spite of two summons calling upon him to be present in connection with the case proceeding against him under Copy Rights Act. Subsequently he was released on bail of Rs. 200. It is learnt the reason for his not attending the court was his illness for some time past, for which a medical certificate has been produced. It is stated that he was also under the impression that the case was going to be withdrawn for which a compromise talk was going on between the parties.—Free Press.

LABOUR MINISTRY COMPLETE

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EX-CABDRIVER AS TREASURER OF HOUSEHOLD

LONDON, June 25.

With the appointment of ex-cabdriver Mr. Ben Smith, ex-Policeman and leader of the police strike, Mr. John Henry Hayes, and a Glasgow labourer long unemployed, Mr. Thomas Henderson, as Treasurer of Household, Vice-Chamberlain, and Comptroller of Household, respectively, the Labour Ministry is now complete. The positions will bring their holders in very close contact with the Court at St. James.—Reuter.

Mr. Ben Smith who has been in Parliament since 1923 is the organiser of Transport and General Workers' Union. He had been a Labour Party whip for three years.

Mr. Thomas Henderson who is 61 years of age has been a Labour member of Parliament for the Tradeston division of Glasgow since 1922. He was the Scotish Labour Party whip. He was prominent in the co-operative movement.

Mr. John Henry Hayes is an ex-policeman and the son of a police inspector. He had been Labour member of Parliament for Edgehill, Liverpool for six years. Shortly after joining the Metropolitan Police Force in 1909 he was appointed to the administrative staff and became a sergeant. He resigned ten years ago to become General Secretary of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers. He was a member of the Executive of the National Labour Party.

News in Brief

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Madras, June 24.—The Chemical department of the Presidency College was burgled on Saturday night, and Scientific apparatus, scales and tools worth Rs. 900 were stolen. In this connection the Police have arrested one Ramachandra Mudali from the Moore Market.—Free Press.

Lady Sykes attended the sale of Work of the League of Mercy on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Honible Sir Louis Rieu on Monday.

U. P. CONGRESS LEADER CHARGED

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Alleged Obstruction of Public Servant

SEQUEL TO SEARCH WITHOUT WARRANT

LUCKNOW, June 25.

Mr. Mohaulal Sakshena, Advocate and Congress leader stands charge under Section 186 C.P.C. (obstructing a public servant in discharge of his public functions). The case is a sequel to the search of the shop of another Congress worker, Shyamsundar Kaisar, in connection with the "Red leaflet".

SEARCH WITHOUT WARRANT.

It is stated that when Mr. Sakshena and Mr. Kaisar were doing house to house propaganda one evening, Mr. Kaisar received an intimation that two policemen in plain clothes were waiting for him at his house. On reaching Mr. Kaisar's house, it was found that a police officer was searching some of Mr. Kaisar's papers. Mr. Sakshena asked the Police officer to show the search warrant, but the officer claimed that he was empowered to search without a warrant. Asked to name the section under which the search was conducted the police officer was unable to give the section.

MR. SAKSHENA'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Sakshena objected to the conduct of the search until the police officer and his man had submitted themselves to a search and also advised Mr. Kaisar not to submit to the search unless all legal formalities were gone through. Mr. Sakshena also insisted on seeing some papers in the possession of the police officer and on the officer claiming them to be confidential papers insisted on Mr. Kaiser initialling them. The police officer then left and returned after some time and went through the search after fulfilling all legal formalities.—Free Press.

SERIOUS DISASTER TO LAUNCH

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25 PERSONS DROWNED

20 MORE LYING IN HOSPITAL

RANGOON, June 24.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes to-day a letter from a correspondent from Akyab, reporting that a serious disaster happened a fortnight ago when the launch Mahamaya, fith 45 passengers on board, while proceeding up the Kaladan river, was caught in a storm and foundered. Twenty persons who were rescued are now lying in hospital. It is stated that many were saved by fishing canoes.

8 OUT OF 9 SAVED.

The launch Gopal had an exciting experience. Nine of its passengers were washed overboard but eight of them were saved.—A. P.

SATINSEN'S 32ND DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

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THREE MORE FOLLOW SUIT

BARISAL, June 24.

To-day is the 32nd day of Mr. Satinensen's hunger strike in jail. It is reported that three others are also on hunger strike, on the ground of bad treatment in jail. Satinsen's health is causing anxiety.—Free Press.

THE NEW BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS

CALCUTTA, June 24.

With the announcement to-day of the names of the nominated Members in a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, the composition of the new Bengal Legislative Council has been made complete.

Besides 14 nominated officials, the following is a list of non-officials who have been nominated:—

1. Rev. B A Nag (Indian Christian), 2. R. E Batimohan Sarkar (Depressed Class), 3. K. C. Ray Chowdhury, 4. Maulvi Latafat Hossain (Labour), 5. D. J. Cohen, 6. Sir Jadunath Sarkar and 7. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizar Rahaman.—Free Press.

HONOURING KABALI

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD RESOLVES TO GIVE ADDRESS

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The Local Municipal Board resolved this evening by an overwhelming majority to present a civic address to P. M. Kabali, the first Indian airman. An amendment was moved to send him a congratulatory message, but it was lost. Dr. Hariprasad, the mover of the resolution, said that Mr. Kabali intended to float an Indian Airways Company with a view to keep the airways in the hands of Indians and not allow them to pass to foreign hands like the railways and waterways.—A. P.

ELECTION RESULT CONTESTED

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ALLAHABAD, June 25.

An objection petition has been filed by Kunwar Sarju Narayanprasad Singh objecting to the declaration of the return of Mr. Venkateshnarayan Tewari unopposed as a member of the District Board to fill a casual vacancy. Mr. Tewari was the only candidate to file his nomination with the necessary deposit before the fixed date. It is now contended by the objecting candidate that due publicity was not given deliberately as to the last date within which security should be deposited.—Free Press.

WOMEN PICKETS ENGAGED

—:o:—

RED FLAG UNION'S NEW MOVE

RECREATION FOR STRIKERS

The Girni Kamgar Union have engaged 25 women volunteers who would be posted at different mills to persuade men and women workers to refrain from going to work. They have also devised a novel method to prevent men from going to work by occupying their attention to some sorts of tamashas, etc. With this end in view they have organised some tamashas which they would stage in the Damodar Thakersey Hall every morning. To impress the me nin regard to their strength and solidarity they would also have parade of volunteers near the Union's office.

"SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

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The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, writes on 25th instant:—

"There has been a substantial improvement in the situation today. 3,700 more men being at work—the total being 83,100."

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WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

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F. WARD COMMITTEE'S PROTEST AGAINST DRASTIC MEASURE

At an extraordinary general meeting of the "F" Ward district Congress Committee the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This extraordinary general meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, while appreciating the appointment of the Court of Inquiry to settle the textile strike in principle, warns the Government that no measures of drastic and extra-legal nature will be countenanced by th isCommittee and strongly protests against the suggested Ordinance by the Viceroy and other special legislations. This meeting is further of the opinion that peaceful picketing is the right of every organisation and should not be interfered with."

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

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In accordance with the previous declaration the above Association will award a prize of Rs: 50 only to the Goan Hindu student, who having stood among the first hundred successful candidates at the recent Matriculation examination, has secured the highest total of marks among the successful Goan Hindu candidates. Referring to the official result sheets, it is found that Mr. Damodar Jayadeo Dhond secures a total of 456 marks and it is believed that he is in all probability the would-be recipient of that prize. If any other Goan Hindu student has obtained a total more than that of Mr. Dhond, he should please communicate without delay with Dr. V. P. Kamat, Joint Hon Secretary, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay No. 4.

Madras.—Mr. Howard Oakley with a contingent of Madras Boy Scouts left for Colombo on Monday night en route to England to attend the International Jamboree.—A. P.

Simla, June 25.—A conference of Ministers and heads of Medical Department will be held here on July 11th, to consider the Government Bill for the establishment of an all-India Medical Council.—Free Press.

PERIOD OF CONGRESS ULTIMATUM DRAWING TO AN END

—:o:—

PT. MOTILAL AND JAWAHARLAL ON IMPORTANCE OF A. I. C. C RESOLUTION

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a mass meeting yesterday. Pandit Jawaharlal emphasing the importance of the A.I.C. Committee's resolution explained the resolution on the country's ultimatum passed at the Calcutta session of the Congress and pointed out that ultimatum period would expire on the 31st December after which the nation would plunge itself into a grim struggle with the bureaucracy. The Congress had decided in all seriousness and reasonableness to give a sufficient time to the Government to refuse or accept the country's demand. Pandit Jawaharlal added that with a view to attain freedo the country should organise itself on a mass scale which would surely bring us very near the goal. Pandit Jawaharlal concluded by exhorting the audience to enrol themselves as Congress members, boycott foreign goods and fulfil the Congress programme.

COUNTRY'S MALADIES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru dealt with the maladies from which India was suffering. He said the nation had been worse off at the hands of alien masters. Referring to the walkout resolution of the A. I. C. C. the Pandit admitted that there were important resolutions and bills pending in legislatures but said that it was his considered opinion that the so-called bills and resolutions could not carry them a long way to the goal and walk-out was urged in the interest of higher issues.

APPEAL TO ENROL AS MEMBERS.

Referring to Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club Pandit Motilal said that after a very long drawn controversy over responsible Government and Dominion Status the Viceroy had mentioned very cleverly that India would be among the Dominions which by implication did not mean that India would attain Dominion Status. Dealing with Council elections which had been postponed the Pandit expressed the opinion that had the elections taken place at the stipulated period they would have shown Government that not a single member of provincial and Central Simon Committees would have come out successful. He appealed to the audience to enrol themselves as Congress members and boycott foreign goods.—A. P.

MISSING SPANISH AIRMEN

—:o:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO RESCUE

LONDON, June 25.

The admiralty has ordered by wireless aircraft carrier "Eagle" proceeding to Gibraltar from Portsmouth to Divert its course and assist in the search for the missing Spanish airmen.

Planes will leave "Eagle" for the vicinity of the Azores and cover a wide area in search of the fliers of the wreckage.—Reuter.

LAHORE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER'S PLIGHT

—:o:—

GOVT. REFUSE TO GRANT MORE THAN 6 ANNAS FOR DIET

LAHORE, June 25.

It is understood the Government have refused to grant more than six annas per day as dietary allowance to Jatindranath Das, the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case. The additional amount spent by the police on his account pending Government decision would be met by Mr. Das himself. His prayer for being supplied with a cot has also been rejected. Books sent to the police for the use of Mr. Das are still lying with the police themselves. It is learnt that no identification parade has as yet been held in his case and that his papers are being gone into by the police.—Free Press.

UNEQUAL COMPOSITION OF WHITLEY COMMISSION

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MR. MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR'S SUGGESTIONS

MADRAS, June 24.

Mr. Munkundlal Sirear, who was released on bail on Saturday, interviewed regarding the composition of the Whitley Commission, regretted that Labour and Capital were not equally represented, and said that if any real work had to be done to fulfil its mission, the Labour leaders who are convicted and are undergoing trial, should be released forthwith, so that persons who are in close touch with Labour organisations in the country, could speak from first-hand knowledge of Labour.

He hoped that the Labour Government in power would see that the real object of the Commission was fulfilled.—Free Press.

MOULVI KHAN MIR IN DISTRESS

—:o:—

RESENTS GOVT'S RESTRICTIONS ON HIS LIBERTY

PESHAWAR, June 24.

Moulvi Khan Mir, former editor of the newspaper "Hamdardi Afghan" is alleged to be passing his days in great poverty and hardship at Abbottabad. He is said to have made several representations to the Government for proper provision to be made for his maintenance. New restrictions seem to have been placed on his liberty, as he has been ordered to attend the Police Station twice a week. The Moulvi considers this as an insult, and proposes to disobey this order regardless of the consequences.—Free Press.

C. P. COUNCIL AND CONGRESS MEMBERS

NAGPUR, June 25.

The Executive Committee of the C. P. Council Congress Party is meeting at Nagpur on 30th instant to consider the mandate of the Congress Working Committee asking Congress members to abstain from attending the Council.—A. P.

Madras.—A Trivandrum message says that the Maharani Regent of Travancore has subscribed Rs. 15,000 to the Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund. —A. P.

MR. KHAITAN RETURNS TO INDIA

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CALCUTTA, June 24.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, who went to Geneva to attend the meeting of the Labour Conference in February, returned to Calcutta yesterday after an extensive tour in America and Europe. He leaves for Bombay on Wednesday, to attend the meeting of the Banking Enquiry Committee. —Free Press.

A MYSTERY ARREST

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LAHORE, June 24.

A person was brought here yesterday handcuffed with a rope round his waist. Neither the place of arrest nor the name nor the whereabouts of the man are known.—Free Press.

BACHA MAKES BIG PREPARATIONS

—:o:—

TO FIGHT WITH NADIR KHAN IN LOGHAR VALLEY

PESHAWAR, June 24.

Bacha-e-Saqqa is understood to be making preparations on a large scale to meet General Nadir Khan, which will take place in the Loghar valley.—Free Press.

SHIAH-SUNNI DISPUTE

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AFRIDI JIRGA MEETS AGAIN

PESHAWAR, June 24.

The grand tribal jirga of two thousand Afridis, eight hundred Orakzais, and two hundred Shias reassembled at Government House today. Political authorities are exerting their influence for an amicable settlement between Shias and Sunnis.—A. P.

MEERUT ACCUSED CABLE TO PREMIER

(Cintinued from page 1.)

Kirkee. Their intention was, he had no doubt, to get a strangle hold upon all means of communication in the country and they attempted to do so at any rate up here in the north and it was only either because Mr. Usmani bungled in his job or something happened that they failed to capture the North Western Railway. But they did succeed in capturing the E. I. Railway Union, the G. I. P. Railway Union, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union and the Northern Bengal Railway Union. The intention of these accused persons was, Mr. James declared, to bring about a general strike on an extensive scale on 1st May 1929. That was their immediate objective and it was upon this job that they were engaged when they were arrested. He went on to say that these gentlemen had complete control over the textile industry in Bombay and most of their members were connected with the Girni Kamgar Union, now known as the Red Flag Union, the G. I. P. Workers' Union, the Dock Workers' Union, the Municipal Workers' Union and lately had been added to the list of Unions over which this party dominated the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union the British India Steam Navigation Company Union, the Arsenal Labourers' Union at Kirkee and others. In pursuance of perfectly definite plan in Bombay you may say from April 1928 to October 1928 there was practically continuous general strike in all cotton mills. Workers in eighty-two of eighty-four mills struck. There was a very effective strike and during this time no less than hundred and seventy meetings were addressed by members of this party in order to educate the proletariat and prepare them for the great day which was to come.

HOW STRIKES WERE ENGINEERED.

Mr. James enumerated a series of strikes engineered and carried on by the accused. There were two strikes even by scavengers in Calcutta, two jute mill strikes, Lillooah strike and Asansol strike. The counsel read Spratt's letter to Page Arnott describing Communist activities in fomenting strikes. He had written that workers were being organised and educated towards mass movement. There were definite attempts to capture the All-India Trade Union Congress which was sought to be affiliated to R.I.L.U. or in the alternative to the League against Imperialism. The ground was prepared at Cawnpore by getting a resolution passed applauding the object of the League against Imperialism. The affiliation could not be effected according to the accused owing to the intervention of Purcell and Hallsworth and the vascillation of Dewan Chamanlal. A letter, however, was later received from the Communist Party in England that a promise for affiliation of the Trade Union Congress to the League against Imperialism had been taken from Dewan Chamanlal and the latter would offer no more objection. This letter was dated 19th September 1928. Mr. James next read extracts from letters to show that definite attempts were made to get workers' unions affiliated to League against Imperialism and minutes of meetings in India were sent to Moscow.

Before Mr. James continued his address after lunch Mr. D. P. Sinha, defence counsel, asked the Magistrate for permission to send two telegrams addressed to the Viceroy and the Prime Minister respectively.

The Magistrate reserved his orders.

FRIENDS OF ACCUSD REFUSED INTERVIEWS.

Dange, accused, invited the Court's attention to certain difficulties for permission to friends of the accused to interview them.

The Magistrate said that rules about interview would be relaxed in certain special cases if an application was made to him stating the reasons why the gentlemen applying for an interview wanted to do so.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE IN YOUTH LEAGUES.

Mr. James then took up the thread of his argument and after describing how attempts were made in 1927 and again in 1928 to get the All-India Trade Union Congress affiliated to R.I.L.U. or to the League against Imperialism and gave information as to how a committee was set up in Bombay with Spratt as the convener to consider a Labour constitution for India and also the Nehru Report. This Committee held the opinion that the ultimate object of labour movement must be establishment of an independent Democratic Socialist Republic. The Committee made a wholesale condemnation of the Nehru Report on the ground that it was bourgeoise and was entirely reactionary. At a meeting of the All-India Peasants and Workers' Party conference there appeared representatives of Communist International and a member of Labour Research Department in Australia who delivered speeches, which Mr. James submitted, were entirely Communistic and were in favour of Russian system. Mr. James then described the part played by Spratt and Hutchinson in infusing Communist ideology in the minds of young men and young women through the agency of Youth Leagues. This party had been successful in capturing out of the existing youth bodies Navjawan Bharat Sabha of Lahore. They had established study circles at Calcutta and other centres and the books prescribed for the study of very young men and women were books like: Stalin on Leninism, A.B.C. of Communism and other Communist literature. Hutchinson and Spratt used to deliver lectures on Imperialism and allied subjects. The whole idea underlying this youth movement, Mr. James said, was to carry on an agitation for educating and organising the working masses.

"NON-VIOLENCE AS A TACTIC".

The Crown counsel then read extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Sohan Singh Joshi, who presided over the first Conference of the All-India Workers and Peasants in December last. Mr. Joshi had said that the Workers and Peasants' Party did not deny the general utility of non-violence as a tactic, but it was not necessary to follow it at all times and under all conditions. It was because of non-violence, Mr. Joshi had said, that the non-co-operation movement had failed. He had advocated demonstrations, strikes, meetings and the spread of Bolshevist literature to draw the workers to the fold of the Party, and had urged a mass movement and direct action, leading to a general strike of all workers in the country.

Messrs. Gandhi, Das and Nehru were vigorously attacked, and the Nehru Report was thoroughly condemned.

THEIR SLOGAN.

He did not like that the King, the Governor-General and Governors should be retained in the constitution of the Indian Government. Their slogan was complete independence and complete freedom. Joshi had foreshadowed in his address "the coming war" the offensive coming from the capitalists of the world, which, in Bolshevik terms, was characterised as "the white terror". Russia, he had said, did not want war, but it had to protect itself against imperialists. The existence of the Comintern was considered essential, because it would stand as a beacon light to revolutionary activities.

WHAT CONSTITUTED AN OFFENCE.

Mr. James continued that the question was not whether the accused were members of the Communist Party, but the question was whether they had entered into a conspiracy to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignty by class war and mass revolution. What mattered was that the accused had imbibed the Bolshevist plan and were putting it into action for a purpose which constituted an offence.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Counsel next gave long extracts from a lengthy letter alleged to be written to Muzaffar Ahmed, which did not reach the addressee, as it was intercepted, and in which Communists in India had been urged to start an open and determined fight for the overthrow of Imperialism.

Mr. James, concluding said that following this letter, in December 1928, they held a meeting at Calcutta, and they definitely entered into the formation of an organised Communist Party of India. They elected members to it, they elected an E.C.C.I. for it, and subsequently in Bombay they held a meeting on the 19th March. After having subscribed to the constitution of this Party, whose name was the Communist Party of India (Section of the Communist International) nobody could say that he was not pledged to the creed and objective of the Third International.

If anybody amongst the accused did not hold these Bolshevist views and did not desire this Bolshevist revolution, said Mr. James, he for one would feel extremely sorry to see him convicted in this case.

Mr. D. P. Sinha put in a formal application requesting the adjournment of the case under section 537 Criminal Procedure Code which was granted, and the 9th of July was fixed as the next date of hearing.—A. P.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER TO PRESIDENCY TOWN

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CASE ADJOURNED TO JULY 9.

MEERUT, June 25.

On the conclusion of Mr. Langford James opening address which covered in the aggregate 17 hours, Dewan Chamanlal filed an application requesting the court hold that the accused be entitled to trial under Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which they should automatically get committed to sessions trial by jury.

APPLICATION KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

With the mutual consent of the defence and the prosecution counsel this application was allowed to remain in abeyance while the Court adjourned till July 9 in order to enable the defence to move the High Court for a transfer of the case to a central place.—A. P.

MR. HUTCHINSON ASKS FOR BRITISH COUNSEL

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DEMANDS TRANSFER OF CASE TO HIGH COURT

MEERUT, June 25.

Mr. Hutchinson, accused in the alleged Communist conspiracy case, received the following wire from Bombay:—"Mr. Fenner Brockway cables whether you need assistance. Please wire me your requirements. —Bakhle, Trade Union."

Mr. Hutchinson sent the following reply:—"Inform Mr. Brockway that the defence is hampered for lack of funds, and ask him to obtain a British Counsel for the Sessions, and demand in Parliament withdrawal of the case or transfer of the case to a High Court and jury."—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN BUSY WITH TRANSFER APPLICATION

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FIRM OF LONDON SOLICITORS COMMUNICATED WITH

While the Counsel regularly engaged for the Defence are at Meerut, Mr. Nariman, a member of the Defence Committee, and one of the senior Counsel, is engaged in preparing a case for the transfer of the case to a Presidency town and a trial by jury.

An elaborate statement on the lines of arguments advanced by him at the opening of the case is prepared and a copy sent to Mr R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law at Allahabad for obtaining the views and advice of Pandit Motilal Nehru and also if possible of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others as ultimately an application may have to be made in the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Nariman had a number of conferences with some lawyer friends in Bombay and a copy is sent to an eminent lawyer friend at Calcutta. Mr. Nariman is also in communication with a firm of Solicitors in London and a copy of the legal statement is also forwarded to them to take action, if necessary, before a judicial tribunal or submit their case before the Cabinet.

A COMPLICATED LEGAL QUESTION.

The legal position is rather novel and complicated and involves a violation of important principle and privileges. Several years ago under different circumstances similar point was raised by Mr. C. R. Das in Calcutta High Court and also by the well-known counsel Mr. Anstey, when the authority of Local Government to interfere with rights conferred by Acts of Parliament on subjects was challenged. The whole question is whether under the constitution of High Courts under the Government of India Act, accused in Presidency Towns have a right in certain cases within its territorial jurisdiction of a trial by jury, and if such right exists, how should it be enforced. As regards European accused, the position seems to be stronger as the Habeas Corpus jurisdiction extends in cases of Europeans even beyond its appellate jurisdiction.

The Defence is rather handicapped for want of funds as the services of senior counsel are needed for such an important and complicated matter. However the matter will be pushed through particularly as the accused are keen on it. Mr. Nariman is determined not to leave any stone unturned.

MOTILALJI INTERVIEWS ACCUSED

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MEERUT CITY June 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari and Lala Girdharilal had a long private interview with the acoused in the alleged conspiracy case last evening.—A. P.

"DAILY MAIL" ON MEERUT CASE

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LONDON, June 24.

The "Daily Mail" in a leading article on the Meerut "Conspiracy" case says, "The accused are being charged with organising a campaign of terrorism by bomb-throwing and incendiarism which is now in progress." The paper concludes by reminding its readers that tension in India is increasing and very firm measures may be required to restore old tranquility which was wantonly disturbed by the authors of Dyarchy.—Free Press Beam Service.

MONSOON VIGOROUS ON WEST COAST

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STRENGTHENS IN C. P. & DECCAN

POONA, June 25.

The monsoon is vigorous on the west coast and has strengthened in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. The Bay current is active in Burma and Bengal. Scattered duststorms have occurred in North-west India where the weather is disturbed. The conditions are becoming unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar, Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, United Provinces East, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar and Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island, Gwa three-quarters each; Mergui, Akyab two; Tavoy one and a half; Amherst, Bassein one; Cox's Bazar three; Darjeeling two; Chittagong, Dinajpur one and a half; Cherrapunji, Patna one; Mymensingh three-quarters; Narayanganj, Burdwan, Behrampore, Jalpaiguri a half; Raipur four; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Saugor, Pachmarhi a half; Benares a quarter; Calicut five; Karwar, Mangalore four; Marmagao three; Cuddapah, Gulbarga, Raichur, Sholapur two; Ratnagiri, Cochin one and a half; Mercara, Kodaikanal, Trivandrum one; Bijapur, Kurnool three-quarters; Bombay and Coonoor a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal and Konkan and extend in Bihar and Orissa and along and near Western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Heavy rain is likely in Konkan and Chittagong and Arakan Divisions during next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25th June, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m., 29.556 inches (.139 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.114.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours at 8 a.m., 75.8 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m., 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.45 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.75.

Total rainfall during the year 24.44 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, June 25.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous on the west coast and has strengthened in the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Scattered dust-storms have occurred in north-west India, where weather is disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North. Skies are overcast along and near the west coast, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat, south Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces and the south Deccan, and drier in Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in the south-west Punjab and below it in the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 117 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Konkan, and an extension into Gujarat and along and near the western Himalayas.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Allahabad	0.04
Surat	0.01
Hoshangabad	0.23
Saugor	0.45
Raipur	3.78
Ratnagiri	1.63
Marmugao	3.45
Karwar	4.23
Poona	0.25
Sholapur	1.90
Bijapur	0.72
Belgaum	0.09
Nizamabad	0.12
Mangalore	5.75
Calicut	4.64
Cochin	1.29
Trivandrum	0.95
Cuddapah	2.48
Bellary	0.07
Colombo	0.64

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

June 25

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·45"	1·21"	0·57"
Total Since 1st June	23·75	27·61	21·09
Total for the cor. period '28	22·46	25·20	20·89
Total for the cor. period '27	27·79	29·01	24·09

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, 25th June, 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	86	1.0	21.9
Calcutta	94	T	4.8
Patna	98	1.2	3.9
Allahabad	89	0.5	1.0
Cawnpore	87	0.1	5.4
Lucknow	78	3.5	6.3
Bareilly	92	T	4.0
Delhi	101	...	0.3
Peshawar	104	...	0.1
Hyderabad	103	...	0
Karachi	89	...	0
Jodhpur	102	...	0.7
Jaipur	100	...	2.3
Ajmer	95	0.1	1.4
Bhuj	97	...	0
Rajkot	96	...	3.9
Surat	85	4.4	9.9
Ahmedabad	94	...	3.3
Indore	81	0.8	3.7
Akola	89	...	6.9
Amraoti	90	...	3.0
Jubbulpore	89	...	2.1
Nagpur	91	...	6.5
Bombay	87	1.9	23.3
Ratnagiri	84	1.6	29.2
Malegaon	89	...	4.5
Ahmednagar	86	...	5.5
Poona	83	0.1	5.2
Sholapur	91	1.6	2.9
Bijapur	88	...	2.5
Belgaum	79	0.3	7.0
Aurangabad	86	...	5.8
Raichur	95	...	4.1
Hyderabad	95	...	0.7
Bangalore	86	...	0.9
Madura	100	...	1.3
Madras	103	...	1.4
Shillong	73	1.0	21.8
Cherrapunji	69	6.7	87.7
Simla	74	...	3.5
Mount Abu	80	...	3.4
Colombo	85	0.1	7.5

T—Indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

FLOODS IN IRAQ AND IRAQ RAILWAY SERVICE

The Agent for the Government Railways of Iraq, Bombay writes:—

"Information has been received from Iraq to the effect that a regular train service is now in operation (from Basra) upto Mahmadiyah, (21 miles South of Baghdad) and that a connecting motor service is in operation from Mahmadiyah to Baghdad.

From Mahmadiyah motor cars proceed by a detour round the flooded area and by this means a through service is established with Baghdad in practically the same time as was taken by the through rail route before the floods occurred."

AWAKENING AMONG MUSLIM YOUTH

Silent Propaganda Against Dark Reactionary Forces

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN RECOMMENDS NEHRU REPORT TO MUSLIMS

The Millstone of Mullahism

—:o:—

It is a sign of the times that young Muslims of Bombay are at last beginning to realize that they must emulate the example of their Hindu brethren if Islam has to take its rightful place in the counsels of Free India. A number of enlightened young men of the Memon community have started a society in Gauli Mohalla with the object of carrying on silent through incessant propaganda against the dark reactionary forces which are the bane of Islam here as elsewhere. The name of the Society is "Dar-ul-Abbab" (Friends' Home) and it occasionally invites persons of light and leading to show them the way of true progress.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan who is on a short visit to Bombay received an invitation from the Society on Sunday last and gladly responded to the call. Over fifty members of the Society were present and at their request the Maulana addressed them on various burning topics of the day.

TRAGIC IGNORANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

The tragic fate of Afghanistan has, at the present moment, the foremost claim upon the attention of every thoughtful Indian circle, affecting as it does the future of India, and the greater part of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's discourse was naturally devoted to this absorbing problem. Analysing the causes of the Afghan disaster the Maulana pointed out that the catastrophe had been precipitated more by the bigotry of corrupt and ignorant Mullahs than by all the mighty forces that the external foes of Afghanistan could array against it. Amanullah Khan had to go because Islam, as interpreted by the sanctimonious gang of Mullahs holding the Afghan Nation in its iron grip, looked upon him as its most dreaded enemy. These Mullahs who have made religion a specious cloak for covering a multitude of sins, political as well as non-political, and who have always stood in the way of every movement of reform, were very well aware that Amanullah Khan was steadily undermining their unholy influence and if left to himself for another few years would put a final stop to their mischievous activities. The notorious Mullah of Shorebazar and his reactionary satellites accordingly took up cudgels on behalf of their priestly prestige and used the old weapon which they have wielded with deadly effect from time immemorial. They forthwith branded Amanullah Khan as a heretic and an infidel. Their ignorant dupes who have been trained from the earliest infancy to regard them as the infallible successors of the Holy Prophet took them at their word and felt convinced that the noble monarch who had emancipated them from the thraldom of the West and for ten long years had strained every nerve to make them a great nation, was no longer a Mussalman and it was their religious duty to smash him. The standard of rebellion was unfurled, the rebels headed by the Shorebazarian priests felt not the slightest scruple in making common cause with the foreign foes of their country and faith, and Ghazi Amanullah Khan was hounded out of Afghanistan as the arch-enemy of Islam.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF ISLAM IN INDIA.

Coming nearer home Maulana Zafar Ali Khan declared that precisely the same causes that had contributed towards the break up of Afghanistan were responsible for the deplorable condition of Islam in India. The millstone of Mullahism hung round the neck of millions of Mussalmans whose intellectual and political progress was being retarded by the Mullah and the Pir who was the proverbial guide philosopher and friend of the average Mussalman. Islam as a rational factor in the life of the Muslim community destined to determine its proud position in the comity of great nations, has been relegated to the limbo of the dusty archives of the past. Authority, not of the Holy Prophet and his illustrious companions, but of the benighted Mullahs of the present age reigns supreme. Reason the old handmaiden of Islam, which once served it from one end of the world to the other lies prostrate at the feet of Mullahism. Decay and death alone could emerge from such a measmic environment. The whole of Hindu India is bubbling with a new life which bids fair to burst the shackles of foreign bondage. From Hardwar, which our Mullahs in their ineffable contempt for everything savouring of polytheism are rushing for the floods of self-realisation and liberty, whereas Kaaba the fountain head of human freedom does not bring one drop of life to those who pride themselves upon their severe monotheism. The self-constituted leaders of Islam in India had consigned their proud traditions to oblivion and were declaring from the house tops that non-co-operation with the Christian Imperialist which not long ago was the mainstay of Islam in India was an exploded myth. As a self-respecting community it was now their duty to join hands with the British and bring death and damnation to the Hindu who was the born enemy of the Mussalman. The Congress must be tabooed and the faithful should have nothing to do with this body and its Swaraj which spelt ruin for them. This propaganda was being carried on from the pulpit and the platform and the press with a zeal and persistence which merited a nobler object.

TASK BEFORE MUSLIM YOUTH.

Referring in this connection to Maulana Shaukat Ali and his secular and sacerdotal henchmen, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan declared that the Central Khilafat Committee had given the complete go-bye to the aims and object which had given birth to this organisation. Khilafat in India was once synonymous with the stability of ultra-Indian Islam and the liberation of India from the yokes of British Imperialism. Khilafat at the present moment means the vilification of Ibn-i Saud, condemnation of Mustafa Kamal, satisfaction at the fall of Amanullah Khan, glorification of Shorebazar and Bacha-e-Saqqa, sneaking co-operation with John Bull and deadly wrangles with the Hindu. The position though bristling with difficulties was not past retrieving. It was up to the Muslim youth to gird up their loins and undo what their old mentors had done and by one mighty inward effort to bring the Muslim community to the level attained by the Hindus.

SALVATION THROUGH NEHRU REPORT.

It had taken Maulana Zafar Ali Khan more than two hours to wind up his address in a final appeal to the young men to show their inherited Islamic mettle and do their duty by their Faith and their country, but the audience thirsted for more information. They requested him to explain the Nehru Report and tell them whether its framers had really signed the death warrant of Islam as they were being assured from so many quarters. The Maulana acceded to their request and took another hour to deal exhaustively with the question. He proved it to their satisfaction that the Nehru Report as amended in a resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League at its last session in Delhi was the best thing for the Mussalmans under the present circumstances and their political salvation lay in accepting it as a basis for their self-realisation in the New India which was in the making.

The meeting, which commenced at 10 p.m. came to a very successful conclusion at 2 in the morning.

BOMBAY AND LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his letter which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant Mr. Palkar purports to give certain figures of imports of Manchester goods in the months of April 1928 and April 1929, respectively, in support of his thesis that Lancashire stands to gain as the result of labour disturbances in the Bombay textile industry.

I have endeavoured to verify the figures given by him, but without success, and I shall feel obliged if Mr. Palkar would be so good as to let me know the source from which he obtained his information to enable me to check up his statistics. It would be in the interest of all concerned if this could be made public and any misapprehension on the subject cleared up.

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June 25.

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AFGHANISTAN OF AMANULLAH KHAN

(Continued from page 6.)

King Habibullah Khan, the father of Amanullah Khan, had halted in his tour at Jalalabad with a regiment. The tents of the Amir were surrounded by those of his brothers, sons and grandees.

Towards midnight the report of a gun broke the silence. It had issued from the tent of the Amir All rushed to it and found the Amir assassinated. Over the murder of King Habibullah lies a shroud of impenetrable mystery. How Nassurallah, brother of late Amir, aimed at the crown; how he wrote to Amanullah, the then Governor of Kabul, to recognise him sovereign; how the latter desired to consult the nation, is all a matter of history.

AMANULLAH'S AIMS.

Once elevated to the throne by the will of his people Amanullah threw himself body, heart, and soul into the task of redeeming his motherland from ignorance, sloth, corruption, bigotry and partial subordination to the foreign paramount power from which it received a yearly subsidy of 12 raised to 18 lakhs in lieu of an undertaking to have no relations with foreign States save through Britain. Amanullah is the third son of Habibullah and was born in Kabul in 1891. The one aim of his rule was to see Afghanistan free. He married the daughter of a journalist who edited "Siraj-ul-Akhbar," Mahamud Tarzi, a personality without parallel at home. He had ample share in the making of modern Afghanistan. He was for many years in foreign countries. The young King was greatly influenced by his father-in-law.

MAHMUD TARZI.

To Mahamud Beg Tarzi is partly due the credit of initiaing modernization of Afghanistan. His father Ghulam Mohamud Khan Tarzi was a descendant, in direct line, of Sardar Rahmdil Khan, brother of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. His mother was of the Sadozai clan. During the reign of Abdurrahman Khan, Ghulam Muhammad Khan was accused of conspiracy and high treason. He was banished into exile with his whole family. They established themselves in Damascas. Here Mahamud Tarzi, quite a young man at that time, married a Syrian lady of noble origin. The union had a numerous progeny, 20 children in all. After the death of Ghulam Muhammad Khan Tarzi, amnesty was granted by Amir Habibullah Khan to the members of his family and Mahamud Tarzi returned to Kabul. He is a man of great literary attainments and thoroughly conversant with the Eastern languages, Pashtu, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Urdu. The present writer conversed with him and noted his fluent Hindustani at Paghman. Mahamud Tarzi not only founded and edited the "Sirajul-Akhbar" but also found time to translate from the Arabic and the Turkish versions, several novels by Jules Verne. He is likewise author of original works.

Of Mahamud Tarzi's children, Colonel Abdut Tawwab Khan Tarzi, after having for several years followed the course of the military school of Saint Cyr in France, was recently appointed instructor in the Military Academy at Kabul. Another son, Abdul Wahhab Khan, has returned from the University of Oxford. Mahamud Tarzi's eldest daughter is married to Sardar Inayattullah Khan, the eldest son of the late Amir Habibullah Khan. His third daughter is the Queen Consort of Amanullah Khan.

AFGHANISTAN'S INDEPENCE RECOGNISED.

The first act of the new Sovereign was to send a letter to the Viceroy of India, proclaiming the independence of Afghanistan and determination to conduct its own foreign relations. This lead to a war. The British occupied Dakka. General Nadirkhan assembled his troops and passing Thuli claimed to have penetrated India The situation lasted for four months and the Treaty of Rawalpindi was concluded. The Anglo-Indian army was accounted vanquished and the event was recorded on pillars near the arch of triumph at Paghman, the summer seat of Amanullah. The peace delegation was presided over by Mahamud Tarzi. Preparations for the peace began on July 20 and on 8th August the signatures were affixed by the plenipotentaries.

Afghanistan now concluded direct Treaties with other European Powers, Belgium, Turkey, the Soviet Russia. A very curious clause of the treaty with the latter provides for *"Un Subside annuel d'un million de roubles or, argent ou cuivre, sera fourni comme aide a L'Afghanistan."* It was signed at Moscow on February 28, 1921.

(To Be Continued).

U. P. PROVINCIAL BANKING INQUIRY

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, June 24.

The personnel of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will be as follows:—Mr. Eah Blunt, Financial Secretary to the Government of United Provinces, Chairman; Pundit Gursewak Sing Upadya, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Co-operative expert; Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Professor of Economics, Lucknow University, Indian Economist; Mr. B. T. Thakur, Chief Agent, Central Bank of India, United Provinces, representative of Commerce; Mr. Mohanlal Shah of the firm of Durga Shah Mohanlal, Bankers, Ranikhet, representative of indigenous bankers; Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, representative of the agricultural interests; Mr. Lakshmidas of the firm of Girdhar Das Jagamohan Das, Benares, representative of the urban interests and Dr. L. C. Jain, Secretary.—Free Press.

ALIBAG WOMEN ACTIVE

PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL WORK

ALIBAG, June 24.
(From Our Correspondent.)

A public meeting of women of Alibag was held in the Dongre Hall at Alibag on Thursday. Mrs. Hamid Ali presided. It was resolved to form a Kolaba Women's Association and affiliated local committees in all the seven talukas in the District.

The working committee of the Association will be the local committee of the All-India Women's Conference undertakes to carry out the programme of education and social service work laid down by it. After Mrs. Hamid Ali had explained the scope of work of the All-India Women's Conference, the following Agenda of the year's work was proposed and accepted.

(1) Propaganda against child-marriage advocating the ages of 16 and 18 respectively for girls and boys.

(2) Participation of women in civic activities.

The following resolution was put from the chair and passed unanimously.

"We the women of Alibag resolve to make an effort to better the condition of our District in general and the towns and villages in which we live in partcular by offering our services to the Municipality, District Local Board and the Sanitary and School Committees and Nursing Associations. We shall be very glad to serve on any committee which requires our help by election or co-option".

This Conference authorizes the office-bearers to send the copies of this resolution to the Collector, President Municipality and President, District Local Board.

The following ladies have agreed to serve on the Committees. Dr. Miss Athavale, M.A. B.S., Mrs. Paul, Mrs. P. V. Gupte, Mrs. Joshi, Mrs. Saravate, Mrs. Chitnis, Mrs. Kapadia, Mrs. Vakil, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Hamid Ali.

It was decided to have five Sub-Committees doing educational and social work. (1) Medical. (2) Educational. (3) Girld-Guiding. (4) Sewing and Embroidery. (5) Gardening. Miss Athavale was elected Vice-President. Mrs. Chitnis Secretary and Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Gupte Joint Secretaries. Mrs. Moss Convenor of the Gardening Committee. Mrs. Jamsetji Vakil Convenor of the Sewing Committee. Mrs. Hamid Ali for Girl-Guiding. The meeting was well attended and the women and girls were very enthusiastic. The meeting ended with the usual vote of thanks and the special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Lele, the President of the Literary Society for kindly lending the 'Dongre Hall' for the meeting.

CHINA'S AERONAUTIC PROJECT

Absence of modern waterways, inadequate mileage of railway lines and lack of good motor roads—these factors combined have goaded the National Government of China into opening up new means of traffic between the different centers in this country. Since the wonderful success of the flights of "Kwangchow" and "Chukiang" has proved the practicability of long distance flying in China, the Government authorities have been led to believe that a well-organized commercial aviation service, touching the key points of this vast country, would not only palliate to some extent the dearth of transportation facilities, and afford an easy means of communication which would help to knit the country into an economic and political whole, but also would serve as a great help to the national defence of the country. Therefore, besides the organisation of the numerous commercial aviation associations in Peiping, Hankow Canton, etc. under the auspices of the Goverument, the State Council at Nanking has also given official sanction to the formation of the China Aviation Corporation, which is a semi-governmental enterprise with doll. 10,000,000 coming from governmental sources.—"Chinese Economic Bulletin."

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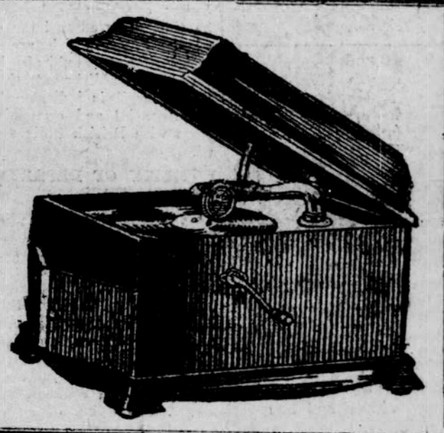

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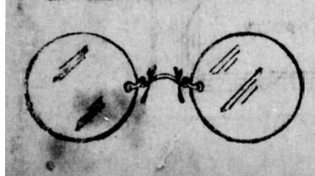

WHAT THE PRINCES SHOULD DEMAND

(Continued from page 6).

of lands and other facilities and even surrendered their jurisdictions for the constructions of railways. These railways are now yielding a net return to the Indian Exchequer and the Indian States' peoples are contributing towards this income. The States are interested in the levy of fares and in the concessions made for trade purposes. With a view to support the then prevailing doctrine of free trade, the Indian States under diplomatic pressure were induced to abolish all customs duties and tariff barriers in the early 'eighties. The policy of the British Indian Government is now radically changed and the customs are based on protective principles and are yielding an income of fifty crores to which the Indian States' people are contributing pro-rata. Post and railways were established in the States and the increase in the rates sanctioned by the Central Legislature is affecting the Indian States' people. In fact in all these matters of common concern policies are determined by the British Indian Government and the results following from the same are imposing indirect taxation upon the States' people. With a view, therefore, to avert this danger the establishment of a State Council composed of the representatives of the Princes and of the States' people is absolutely necessary. Such a Council would discuss with the Executive Government all policies bearing on matters of common concern before any new legislation is proposed. The Indian States have suffered for the last fifty years a great loss on this account. When responsible Government would be established in this country, and what the exact form of it would be are matters more speculative than practical. Under these circumstances, in this transitional period a States' Council or Princes' Council ought to be established to confer with the Executive Government in British India; considerable hardship would be thus removed and the complaints of the States which are very just and legitimate would also be redressed. The establishment, therefore, of this Council is indispensable so far the financial and economical relations with British India are concerned.

FUTILITY OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES.

Such a Council is contemplated even in the Montford Report and the sooner it is established without any further loss of time the better it would be for the States, for the rulers and the ruled alike. Departmental Committees will more or less deal with minor points. The State Council and the Executive Government may in their joint Conference arrive at some common understanding. The creation of such a Council does not require any constitutional change. There are certain proposals which are made to safeguard the interests of the States in matters of common concern. But they are open to certain objections. Some people have proposed that the representatives of the States should be allowed to sit in the Central Legislature and should take part only when matters of common concern are under discussion. It is very difficult to select the representatives of the States because there is no unanimity as to whether the Princes or their ministers or the people are to represent the States. Further, the States will have to be divided into electoral colleges for this purpose. It is also very complicated to define what are matters directly of common concern and what indirectly bear on questions of common interest. The functions of the Central Legislature shall have to be clearly specified so as to fit in with the idea of a federal Government. Unless a responsible Government is established any tinkering with the present Constitution to suit this purpose would be problematical. If, however, a State Council is established or a Princes' Council is brought into existence and if it is provided that policies about matters of common concern should be discussed with such a Council by the Executive Government and if a Convention is established that legislation should follow after an agreement is reached in the joint Conferences, much of the heart-burning at present caused, would come to an end and this will pave the way for closer and friendly relations with British India. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Princes that instead of Departmental Committees, they should demand in the first place the creation of a Princes' Council for matters of common concern.

INDIVIDUAL STATE GRIEVANCES.

The Butler Report in paras 71 and 72 has suggested the appointment of Commissions whenever disputes arise between two or more States or between a State or Local Government or the Government of India and with a situation caused when a State is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Government of India or the advice of any of its local representatives. The one great defect, however, in regard to this suggestion is that a Commission is not granted unless the Viceroy is satisfied that such an enquiry is desirable. We, however, suggest that every State should be entitled to get such a Commission whenever it wants the same for adjudication. It may, perhaps, be objected that this right may be absurd and the Government may be put to a very great expense if the request for every Commission is freely granted. If, however, it is made obligatory upon a State asking for such a Commission to incur the cost necessary for the establishment of such a Commission the danger of abuse of such process would be considerably averted and this procedure of Commission would be a real gain to the aggrieved State. The proposal of the Committee, therefore, requires to be modified in the light of the above remarks

AN OLD SORE.

The specific recommendations of the Committee granting relief to the States in matters of common concern are most illiberal and unjust. The Committee has left this matter for further investigation at the hands of an expert body. The Committee has, however, very mischievously burdened these concessions by another set off in the form of the payment by the States of their full share in the imperial burdens. The Committee has studiously avoided defining what these burdens are. If defence is included in the term "Imperial burdens" it will open an old sore of a most complicated character. In the first place protection has been granted to these States without any express obligation to pay for this same. Unless Treaty rights are violated the States cannot be saddled with this burden. The Committee also states that whether or not a State makes a contribution to the cost of defence the Paramount Power is under a duty to protect such States. Secondly, the wording also of para 48 of the Report conveys a dangerous insinuation. The term British Government has been used nearly three times in this place only. Does it mean that the British Government alone is responsible for this duty of protection and does it signify that the British Government alone is to determine what the States ought to do for co-operating with matters of defence? Does the Committee intend that the Government of India is to be deprived of any control over the Indian Army? The Committee's statement seems to coincide exactly with the view of Sir Leslie Scott that the duty of protection lies entirely with the British Government and that it cannot be transferred to the future Swarajya Government and this in plain words means that the future Government would not get the control over the Army. It is for British Indians to think whether Dominion Status without control over the Army is worth a moment's purchase. But so far as the Indian States are concerned it may mean that the Indian States' forces shall remain forever mercenary in character and that they would be looked upon with the distrust which has characterised the attitude of the British Government towards the armies of the Indian States uptil now. It may also mean that the rulers of the Indian States will never have the opportunity of serving their Motherland with their military prowess and their armies will never enjoy the privilege of a National Army.

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Thirdly, in any financial adjustment the cession of territories made by the existing States ever since the subsidiary system was introduced shall have to be taken into account in distributing the burden over the various States. Fourthly, the tributes paid by the Indian States shall have to be calculated on the credit side. Fifthly, the present cost of the forces maintained by the Indian States shall have to be deducted from any enhanced burden. Sixthly, the demand of the Princes for providing facilities for proper military training to their forces and for supplying them with modern arms, shall have to be conceded. Seventhly, the claim of the Indian Rulers for high military posts shall have to be granted. If, therefore, the extent of the Imperial burdens is to be ascertained all the seven points noted above shall require detailed examination. The terms of the Committee also shall have to be sufficiently wide. The Princes shall have to insist upon various claims which they are entitled to advance from economical and financial grounds. The improper levy of income-tax on incomes derived in British India, but consumed and enjoyed within States' limits deserves to be remitted. The claims of the States for proportionate share in the profits of commercial services in the ever-expanding consumption of salt, in the matter of granting concessions for manufacturing alkalide drugs from opium, the share in the Gold Standard Reserve, shall all have to be included in the scope of this investigation by the expert Committee. The question also of enhancing the credit of the Indian States in the money markets by proper facilities and safeguards, deserves serious consideration. In fact, if any investigation is to be held we only request the Indian Princes to get the terms of reference as wide as possible with a view to get the standing grievances on this head adequately redressed. The Committee, incidentally, has made a suggestion of exempting the customs duties in the case of all the Rulers who are the members of the Chamber of Princes only in their own right. This suggestion is conceived in a most niggardly spirit. This concession is in the nature of international courtesy, so long as a State is recognised as having a separate existence apart from British India, according to International Convention, such a ruler is entitled to this concession. There is absolutely no reason why Princes who are entitled to elect members to the Chamber of Princes are to be deprived of this concession. The Committee has made nowhere any such invidious distinctions in dealing with first and second class States. Why should the second class States, therefore, be treated with such discourtesy?

In conclusion we appeal to the Indian Princes that they must strenuously fight their cause so far as financial and economical interests are concerned and in this we assure them that they have the fullest support of their subjects.

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS

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STOCKS & SHARES

CALM AFTER STORM

Nervous hesitant feeling

Bombay, June 25.

"Panic" and "Crisis" are the words mostly heard by a passerby near the Stock Exchange. Unfounded rumours of various kinds are floated and the market, particularly for Mill shares exhibit neverous and hesitant feeling.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 25.

Bombay Dyeing 700,687,700 5,7,9,7
Century 292,90,300,2,5
Colaba 111
Crescent 86
Fazul 502,482,500,5,3
Indore 347
Madhowji 18
Nagpur 448,51,57,56
New Great 155,60
Pearl 285,75,70,80,85 95,97
Simplex 35
Swadeshi 382,78,90
Burma 760,56,67
Hydro 1025,12,31,30
Tram 127
Deff. 160,56,63,65-10
Ord. 52,51,52-8,53-6
Bundi 17-12,10
Indian 251,46,55,57,52
Katni Ord. 195
Alcock 256,65,67,70,85

Clients are seen seeking advices from Brokers, who are told although prices of some scrips are cheap, it is risky to operate either side. Thus the business is narrowing and prices are recoding irregular fluctuations.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 700/ and soon declined to Rs. 687 on selling pressure. at this there was some covering which caused a rally of Rs. 13/. The market ruled quiet for sometime but again advanced and closed at Rs. 707/ Century opened at Rs. 292 and after declining to Rs. 290/. Steadily advanced to Rs. 305/ Fazul the chief centre of speculative operations opened quiet at Rs. 502/ but impressive selling by Bears caused a decline of Rs. 20/. At the decline there was extensive covering and prices advanced to Rs. 505/. They closed at Rs. 503/ Pearl opened at Rs 285/ and after declining to Rs. 270/ improved to Rs. 297. Tata Hydros fluctuated between 1021 and 1031. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 160/ and after declining to Rs. 156/ advanced to Rs. 165/. There was good demand for Alcock shares which registered a rise of Rs. 30/. The business in the Miscellaneous section is likely to expand as textile shares are becoming unpopular.

Business on cash was done as under:—Indian Mfg. 1010/ E. D. Sassoon As. 7/ Sholapur 4680/ Tapti 640, 645. India Bank 100/8 Imperial Bank 1427/8. New Ince. 350, 348/12. Baroda Bank 78/8. Union Bank 3/6/9/ Central Bank 18/6, 18/10. Tata Power 410/ Tram Pref. 63/8. Karachi Elec. 160/. New India 20/12 Scindia 9/4, 9/2. Tata Steel First Pref. 129/ Tata Steel Second Pref. 73/4, 73/ Indian Radio 275/ Port Canning 637/8 Tata Oil 14/12, 15. B. B. Petrol 4/11

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, June 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325
Apollo 60 nil 2/8
Asgur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 157/8
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 707/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 80y 305
Central India 1001 xd. 456/4
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 111/4
Crescent 100 86/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 85
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 457/8
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/6/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 107 110
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 503/12
Finlay 100 10y 92.8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 122/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 117/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 347/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 6/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 62/8
Kohinoor 10/0/400 167/8
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1455
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 900
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 162/8
New City of Bombay 100 nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 160
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 297/8
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 300
Premier 10 nil 2/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5|9 61/4
Sholapur 1000 10f 4700
Simplex nil 42/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 390
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2000
Western India Spinning 1,000 9 925.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 250 18/10
Eastern 25 xd. 80
Imperial 560 40f xd 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348/12
Union 5/11 3/6/9
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 17/10
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 92
Indian Cement 2/10 252/8
New India Assurance 51f 20/18
Katni Cement 100 nil 195
Punjab Cement 100 11-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 18/12
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 93
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 87
Sind Light 100 5/7 133/8
Tapty Valley xd. 642/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. 1,000 535
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 127/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1030
Tata Power 80,000 nil 411/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 155
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1100
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 270
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/12
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 262/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 . 12 by 198/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma Corporation 720 767/8
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1—12/12
Indian Radio Ord. 220 Def. 225
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Sal Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/1
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 165/10
Tata Iron Ord. 53/6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 100/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION AFFAIRS

SWAMI SUES BRAHMACHARI

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Swami Saradeswarananda of The Ramakrishna Mission has moved a petition before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Brahmachari Ganendranath and eight others on charges of unlawful assembly and trespass.

The facts are that Ganendra was in charge of the Ramakrishna Math at Baghbazar, and also the Editor of 'Udbodhan.' Recently, on the strength of a resolution of the trustees of the Mission, disowning Ganendra, Swami Birjananda went to take charge of the Baghbafar Math. It is alleged that Ganendra and the other defendants created a row, and the Police had to come to the help.

The Magistrate regretted that affairs of the Ramakrishn Mission had to go to Court, and ordered the Police to make an enquiry.—Free Press.

THE NEW LOAN

APPLICATION FOR RS. 32 CRORES 9 LAKHS UPTO JUNE 22

The total amount of application for the New Loan received upto June 22 was Rs. 32 crores, 9 lakhs. The details are shown below: (in lakhs of rupees).

5 per cent Loan 1939-44.

Cash and Treasury Bills	8.19
1930 Bonds	8,33
1931 Bonds	3,67
1932 Bonds	4,56
Total	24.75

5 per cent Bonds 1935.

Cash and Treasury Bills	3.80
1930 Bonds	3,54
Total	7,34
Grand total	32.09

Liverpool, June 24.

WOMAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, June 25.

Loud peals of thunder and blinding flashes of lightning accompanied by torrential rains ushered the dawn of yesterday. Soon the drains began to overflow and the high ways to be flooded.

At D'Monte Street, a Hindu woman, whilst cleaning up a brass parrots cage escaped narrowly from being struck dead by a flash. Her arm, however, was slightly burned. Two pedestrians were laid prostrate through fright at a flash of lightning.

ALL INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Mr. Daya Shankar Dube, Hon. Examination Secretary, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, writes:—

The Examination Committee of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has decided to permit the graduates of any University with Hindi as their optional subject to appear in Uttama Examination without passing our Madhyama Examination. Those candidates who have passed the High School Examination of 1929, with Hindi as optional subject can also appear in Madhyama Examination without appearing in Prathama. Those candidates who have passed the Middle School Examination of 1929, can also appear in Prathama in Sahitya only. Applications in prescribed form should be sent to me as soon as possible."

CONCESSIONS FOR ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have recently decided that the concessions given to person bitten by rabid animals for anti-rabic treatment which were announced in a press note of 12th September 1922, should be extended also to cases of persons who have been licked by suspected rabid animals, provided the Medical Officer considers that the treatment is necessary.

Calcutta, June 24.—Mr. Santiram Mandal, Assistant Secretary of the E. I. R. Labour Union, who was, on appeal from Crown to the High Court against his acquittal, ordered to be rearrested on a charge of perjury against Mr. Mould and other E. I. R. officials, in connection with Bamangachi shooting, surrendered to-day before the District Magistrate of Howrah, and was released on a bail of Rs. 500.—Free Press.

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Dr. S. CHOWDRY B.A.M.D., Biochemist, 77, Dharramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 26 1929

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' Concern for Poor Women

NATIONAL FLAG FOR MUNICIPALITY

Two interesting questions were discussed by the Municipal Corporation, on Tuesday both diametrically opposite to each other. The one provoked laughter and provided the House with fun and frivolity while the other was a serious one involving national honour and dignity. The first on birth control was laughed out while the other on hoisting the national flag on the Municipal Hall is still to be debated on.

MR. KANJI'S CONCERN FOR POOR WOMEN.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved:

"That with a view to reducing th high infant mortality in the City of Bombay, the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider and report on the feasibility of giving at Municipal dispensaries and hospitals full and detailed information and instruction regarding birth control."

Mr. Kanji pleaded for the poor women and children and said birth control would prevent death of poor women and illness among children. Even the House of Lords had given sanction to impart instructions in regard to birth control and he urged the House to do likewise in Bombay.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

"BIRTH CONTROL A FAILURE"

Mr. A. Soares said both from economic and moral points of view birth control was a failure and cited the case of Holland where birth control clinics were opened under the patronage of Government and yet the birth rate was higher than any country in the world.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee consisting of Messrs. Nariman, Horniman, Pandit, Kanji Dwarkadas and Khairaz.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty further opposing said the proposition betrayed the perverse reasoning of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. Control of death was proposed to be made by control of birth which was absurd.

When the question was put to vote, both the proposition and the amendment were declared lost amidst laughter.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR CORPORATION HALL.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri then moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to have the National Flag, recognised by the Indian National Congress, hoisted on the Municipal Corporation Building, on all occasions of meetings of the Corporation, and also on other public occasions."

Mr. Mehisheri said every country had its own flag as it promoted the feeling of patriotism and nationalism. The National Congress had approved of the National Flag and it was up to the Corporation as the first city in India to hoist it on their hall.

Miss Bachubai Lotwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla opposing said the national flag was a symbol of disloyalty and petty-mindedness.

At this stage further debate was postponed till Thursday.

KHOJA MERCHANT ARRESTED

—:o:—

COMPLAINT BY BHOPAL BRANCH OF IMPERIAL BANK

For an offence of cheating the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 30,000, alleged to have been committed at Bhopal, Ismail Abdulla, a Khoja merchant was apprehended in Bombay on Monday. The accused, who, it was stated, went under the name of Moosa in Bhopal, was arrested on a warrant, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on the application of the Bhopal State.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Inspector Ibrahim Ahmed Samiulla of the Bhopal State Police stated that the branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Bhopal had lodged a complaint against the accused and two others, who were already apprehended. Ismail Abdulla was arrested by the Bombay Police on Monday. He was present when the accused's office in Chinchbunder was searched and a cheque book, a pass book and some letters and telegrams were seized. He wanted the accused to be sent to Bhopal for trial.

On being questioned, the accused said he had no objection to go to Bhopal, but he preferred to stand his trial in Bombay.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with one surety and asked him to be present before the District Magistrate at Bhopal on July 5.

MISTAKE IN WARRANT OF ARREST.

Some time after the order was passed, it was found out that the warrant of arrest of the accused was issued by the District Magistrate of Bhopal and not by the Political Agent in the usual course. The order passed, therefore, was null and void and the Magistrate issued fresh orders, postponing the case to July 9 and asking the Bhopal Police to make out a *prima facie* case before the Political Agent.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

—:o:—

FOUR YEARS' PROGRESS

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Historical Society was held in the Board Room of the Prince of Wales' Museum, Esplanade Road, on Thursday, 20th instant, at 5-45 P.M. The President, Rev. H. Heras, being in the chair.

The draft annual report and the audited statement of accounts, for the year 1928, were adopted. The report showed considerable increase of interest and activity. Ninety-two new members were admitted during the year. A definite stage in the history of the Society was however, marked by the issue of the journal, two numbers of which were published during the year. That the work of the Society is very much appreciated was shown by the large number of scholars present at the meeting. Father Heras outlined the progress of the Society and drew the attention of members to the unsatisfactory financial condition. He pointed out that the progress of the Society demanded the adherence to an active programme. The journal, he said, had already attained a world-wide reputation, and was very much appreciated by scholars both in this country and abroad. The publication, therefore, must be continued, and he appealed to each member individually, to help in the upbuilding of the Society. If, he said, each member were to introduce one new member during the year, the financial difficulty would be much relieved.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai spoke at some length on the good work carried out by the Society in the short period of four years. He laid special emphasis on the researches done by the Rev. Fr. Heras in the history of Southern India, and said that he would make a point in drawing the attention of the Mysore Government to the importance of the work.

The Council of Management for the year 1929-30 was then elected. A vote of thanks to the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum for allowing the Society the use of the Board Room, terminated the meeting.

SHOULD TROTSKY COME TO LONDON?

—:o:—

ENGLAND AND THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

By Air Mail.

The Labour Government is faced early with an issue which raises this question: "Is Britain to maintain its post-war reputation of hysterical fear and tyrannical intolerance, which has led to the exclusion from our land of every foreigner whom our governing classes have not liked or are we to revive the splendid reputation of the days when Britain, with courage and confidence, gave the right of asylum to political refugees?" writes Mr. Fenner Brockway in the "New Leader."

The refusal of Trotsky's request for admission to this country is urged on two grounds; first, that it would be distasteful to the Russian Government, with whom we hope to renew friendly relations, and second, that Trotsky's coming would encourage the "revolutionary" elements in this country and the Empire.

To state the second objection is enough to meet it. Trotsky would find no sympathetic party either in Britain or the British Empire. Even if the Communist Party here were of any strength, it would not dare to co-operate with him. Trotsky has been exiled by the Russian Government and the Communist Party. The stern discipline of Communism would fall heavily upon any section of British Communists which established contacts with him. The same is true of "revolutionary" movements within the British Empire. So far as they have contacts with Russia, it is through the Third International, which regards Trotsky as an outlaw.

The first objection has more substance. I need not say that I do not want to see any obstacles raised to the immediate recognition of Russia, but we surely cannot admit that diplomatic recognition of another country demands the refusal of the right of asylum to its refugees. Are we to prohibit Italian Socialists from entering this country because we recognise the Italian Government? Or put it the other way round. Are we to refuse to recognise the Russian Government if it admits into its territory political refugees from India and other parts of the British Empire? The Russian Government would have the right to complain if the British Government assisted Trotsky in his campaign against the powers that be in Russia. The British Government would have the right to complain if the Russian Government assisted Indian refugees in their "revolutionary" campaign. But to deny the right of asylum would be another matter altogether.

Nor should this be forgotten. Despite his disagreement with the Russian leaders and their policy, Trotsky has very carefully refrained from uttering any word, even in the bitterness of his exile, which would assist the overthrow of the Russian Soviet regime. "My attitude towards the revolution, towards Soviet power, towards Marxism, and towards Bolshevism remains unchanged," he has stated definitely. "Politics is not made of personal quarrels."

("Daily Express, 27/2/29.)

We may disagree with Trotsky profoundly, as I do. But it cannot be denied that he has been one of the most powerful personal creative forces of this generation. The "Manchester Guardian," in urging that he should be admitted to this country, describes him as "a distinguished foreign statesman." We shall dishonour ourselves if we refuse him admission.

IMPROVEMENT BOARD

—:o:—

MR. N. D. MEHTA ELECTED CHIEF OFFICER

At a meeting of the Improvements Board on Tuesday Mr N. D. Mehta was elected Chief Officer of the Trust in absence of Mr. R. H. A. Delves on furlough. There were two candidates, viz., Mr. N. D. Mehta and Mr. H. G. Mhatre, Mr. Mehta got 51 votes while Mr. Mhatre 36.

POLICE GUARD COUNCIL CHAMBER

—:o:—

U. P. Swarajists Stick to Congress Ban

LEGISLATURE OPENS SESSION

NAINITAL, June 24.

The Nainital session of the united Provinces Council commenced to-day, the Swarajist members being absent. Admission to the Council was restricted to those who held passes issued over the signature of Police Superintendent. All around the Council House policemen in uniform were much in evidence while several plain clothes officers were seated inside the chamber. Business to-day was more or less uninteresting. Proceedings began with the swearing in or Sir George Lambert, Mr. T. Sloan, Mr. O. M. Chiene (nominated) and Mr. Madhusirdar Das elected member from Gorakhpur.

Several questions stood in the name of Chowdhury Dharamvir Singh who is one of the thirty-two accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case who was absent. Mr. Mathuraprasad Meehotra, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, wanted to know if Dharamvir Singh was summoned to attend the Council and if he had been allowed to attend this session.

No reply was given.

The President then announced that U. P. Land Revenue Amendment Act I of 1929, and the U. P. Town Area Act 3 of 1929 had received the assent of the Governor-General.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

After some further formal business had been transacted Syed Tufail Ahmad moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee with the Education Minister as Chairman and consisting of twelve members, representing various interests, to draw a practical programme for bringing literacy in these provinces to All-India level within ten years.

The mover quoted the following literacy figures: Burmah 22.7 per cent., Coorg 12.6 per cent., Delhi 10.7; Ajmer 10; Bengal 9.1; Madras 8.6; Bombay 8.3; Assam 6.2; N. W. Frontier Provinces 4.7; Behar 4.5; Central Province 4.1; Punjab 3.8 and United Provinces 3.7. All-India average in 1921 was 7.3 per cent. of the population.

The debate on the resolution had not concluded when the Council adjourned for the day.—A.P.

PRINCES CONFER

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Meeting at Bikaner House

For five hours the Indian Princes and their Ministers were in a conclave on Tuesday at the Bikaner House, Napean Sea Road, discussing the views of the Indian States towards the salient recommendations of the Butler Committee. Beautiful Rolls Royce cars carrying the Princes and Ministers pulled up before the residence of H. H. the Maharala of Bikaner and the Conference commenced exactly at 11 a.m. Among the Princes present at the meeting were Their Highnesses Bhopal Dholpur, Cutch, Porbunder, Sangli, Satimau and a few other States. Some of the leading Ministers were also present. Great interest and significance attaches to the Conference since the Princes have been afforded for the first time to declare their considered views regarding the recommendations of the Butler Committee. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner presided at the Conference.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONFERENCE.

Although the proceedings were held *in camera* and the members were pledged to secrecy, it is understood, the business before the House was mainly on three points. The first was the consideration of the draft resolutions proposed by the Standing Committee to be communicated informally to His Excellency the Viceroy, secondly to consider the question of publication of evidence presented to the Butler Committee and thirdly to consider the provision of funds.

Tuesday's discussion was only confined to the first item on the agenda. After protracted deliberations, it is understood, the Conference adopted the resolutions of the Standing Committee and decided to place them before H. E. the Viceroy before his departure to England.

BUTLER RECOMMENDATIONS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

It is believed that the resolutions are based on the general feeling prevalent among the Princes that the recommendations of the Butler Committee were not wholly acceptable to them. At the same time some of the resolutions will embody portions of recommendations which are acceptable to the Princes.

One of the resolutions it is said reiterates the sympathy of the Princes towards the aspirations of British Indians and expresses their willingness to co-operate with responsible politicians with a view to establishing a closer union between the two.

The Conference adjourned to Wednesday when the remaining items on the agenda would be discussed.

Pabna, June 25.—Mystery surrounds the death of sub-inspector A. C. Bhowmick, who is reported to have been killed by strangling. His body was found with marks of violence near the up-distant signal of Ranaghat, a station in the Eastern Bengal Railway, where he was deputed in connection with the enquiry of a dacoity case.—Free Press.

(Continued From Column 7.)

was genuine fear that Communism was likely to spread among the youths of India.

ARYA SAMAJ AND HINDU SABHA NOT TO BLAME.

Mr. Jametram Jivram, Solicitor, who was examined next, emphatically asserted that neither the Arya Samaj nor the Hindu Maha Sabha had anything to do with the riots. It was silly to drag these associations into the affair. The Press was, in his opinion, responsible to a certain extent for spreading rumours about kidnapping scare. Proceeding he added in the beginning there was no rioting in the mill area.

Dr. P. N. Daroovala, the next witness, suggested that the Police Act of Bomaby should be so amended as to invest greater powers in the Commissioner of Police with a view to enable him to reinforce the police in the times of emergency without having had to go through an elaborate procedure. He also wanted sufficient force of mounted police to be maintained in Bombay throughout the year.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday 11.30 a.m. when Sir Chunilal Mehta and several other witnesses will be examined.

HAUNTED BY COMMUNIST BOGEY

European Chamber's Representative on Origin of Disturbances

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BLAMES BOTH NATIONALIST LEADERS AND "REDS"

Riot Inquiry Committee Proceedings

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The Riots Inquiry Committee met again on Tuesday morning at the Secretariat and resumed its inquiry. Sir Reginald Spence (Sheriff of Bombay) and Mr. Joe Addyman who appeared before the Committee on behalf of the Bombay European Association, were orally examined. The witnesses were of opinion that communal dissensions which often resulted in riots had their origin in the teaching of communist doctrines by the labour leaders to the workers. There was no gainsaying the "fact" that these dissensions were fostered by a regular Communistic propaganda on the part of Trade Union leaders.

THE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

Mr. Addyman read out from a lengthy manuscript a number of passages from the speeches made by the labour leaders at the mass meetings of workers in which, he alleged, the speakers had taught worst kind of communism to the workers. He held these speeches responsible for the riots that subsequently broke out. He pointed out that in several of these incendiary speeches reference was often made to the Russian methods. At a meeting of the workers held on February 3, one speaker complained in his speech that the children of workers were being taken away by Pathans and yet, the Government did not take any measures to stop the kidnapping. The same speaker was reported to have said, continued the witness, that Government and owners had no less than 200 Pathans at their disposal and with these they wanted to scare away the workers. This meeting took place just on the day when the kidnapping scare started in Bombay. From this the witness drew his inference, that the speeches of the Labour leaders were responsible for the trouble which followed.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

The witness was asked by the Committee to state the source of his information. In reply he said the information was supplied to him by interested persons who were present at these workers' meetings. He assured the Committee that the millowners had the same information in their records. After a series of questions asked by the members o the Committee the witness admitted that the information was based on the reports which were taken by persons employed by mill-owners. Sir Reginald supported the view that riots were due to Communist menace and also gave an assurance that the information given by Mr. Addyman was reliable.

To a specific question put by Mr. Javeri, Sir Reginald Spence replied that Communism was spread in Bombay by agitators coming from outside. There was nothing like Communism in Bombay before these outside s imported it into this land.

The witnesses complained that the Police force in Bombay was not adequate to deal efficiently with the Communist menace that was threatening the normal life of the city. In fact, they had now come to know that Government were working for six months before the arrests of the Meerut "under-trial" prisoners took place. Had these arrested persons been removed earlier than that, there would have been no trouble in February.

LEARNT ON HEARSAY.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witnesses observed that the ordinary law was not enough to check all the cases which had their origin in Communism. It was therefore, a natural tendency on the part of the authorities to refrain from taking action unless there was a big case to be dealt with. At any rate, this was a general view held by people. The witnesses submitted that they had gathered this opinion merely from hearsay. There was no direct evidence to support that view.

Sir Reginald Spence attributed the communal tension in India to the advent of political reforms. With due deference to the Reforms, he was constrained to say that one of the main drawbacks of these reforms was that they had created communal feelings among the people of this country.

Further examined, the witnesses observed that it was not right to blame the Government because they were not prompt in taking measures to put down the riots. The Government found themselves in a very delicate situation. Whatever decision they might have taken on the spar of the moment, it would have been exposed to public criticism all the same. It was, therefore, wrong to lay the fault at the doors of the Government, without considering the peculiar circumstances and all the facts of the case. However, they were of opinion, that if Government had more police in Bombay, they would have been in a position to quell the riots much earlier. No doubt, the police force in Bombay was most inadequate and it ought to be strengthened.

Mr. Addyman, speaking of his experience as a member of the local legislature, stated that a majority of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council were in favour of having an adequate police force although now and again attempts were made to more cuts in the police expenditure.

Mr. Javeri:—You want intimidation to be stopped. How can you do that?

Mr. Addyman:—That can be done by making intimidation a cognisable offence as it was proposed to be done.

Proceeding further, Mr. Addyman suggested counter-propaganda as an effective remedy to reduce intimidation. What propaganda there was, it was carried on by certain interested persons.

Sir Reginald Spence, in reply to a question, gave his opinion that the behaviour of the police did not betray any partiality on their part.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witnesses averred that the opinions they had expressed were the unanimous opinion of the Committee of their Association.

G. K UNION'S ACTIVITIES.

Referring to the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union, the witnesses emphatically asserted that these activities were distinctly of Communistic nature. The Union was called the "Red Flag" Union and Red badges were used by its members. Red flag was flying over the headquarters of the Union. All these things gave an impression to the people that the Union was a Communist organisation. The "Red Flag" Union, the witnesses alleged, was started at the instance of agitators from outside.

Mr. Addyman was afraid that Communism was much stronger in Bombay at present than it was ever before. It was making rapid progress in the city. The witness observed that India was one of the most faithful countries in the World and it ought to be the chief concern of the Government to save this country from Communism.

Sir Reginald Spence went a step further and expressed his misgivings about the Youth movement in the country. He was afraid that movement had taken a wrong turn. There

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